Every week you see Exclusive and realistic Pictures
WHERE? WEST END
Charni Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

For LATEST MARVELS in FILM PRODUCTION Come to the **WEST END** Telephone 3400.

VOL. V NO. 36 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.
1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.
For further particulars apply to:—
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co., Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 278, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.
The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.
In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.
They are succeeding with it, too.
So are many in all stages of intellectuality.
Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.
For Sailings and Freight apply to
T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.
M. UCHIYAMA, Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE TEXAS COMPANY
Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and it Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—
BRANDS.
Southern Star 150°
Unicorn 125°
Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

SECOND 1916 RUSSIAN 5½ % WAR LOAN.
FOR
Rbls. 3.000,000,000
Redeemable at par in 1926 and free of all Russian Income-Tax.
INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY IN APRIL AND OCTOBER.
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, BOMBAY, will continue to receive subscriptions up to February 13th at the issue price of Rbls. 95 for Rbls. 100 nominal and every facility will be given to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rate
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Frasers.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in Brit East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
(Bankers to the Government in Basrah.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basra and Amara.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. T. TUCKER, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000
HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON, Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kvala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
[illegible]	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.
Batavia. Saigon. Manila, Bangkok.
Sourabaya. Haiphong. Cebu. Puket.
Medan. Hoilo.
NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Amounts about Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund $1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART, Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,650
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest with does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE, Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE:, BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
119, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

Enjoy your evening at
A. VIANELLI'S
REFRESHMENT ROOM
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

GRANT RESTAURANT AND BAKERY OF
B. MERWAN & Co.,
Opposite Grant Road Station.

ROYAL HOTEL,
OOTACAMUND,
for Europeans and Indians, Centrally situated; near the Government Botanical Gardens. First class cuisine and every comfort. Terms Moderate. Apply to THE MANAGER.

PANCHGANI HOTEL PLATEAUX
Visitors who wish to live economically in this Hill Station. Apply for particulars to
MANAGER.

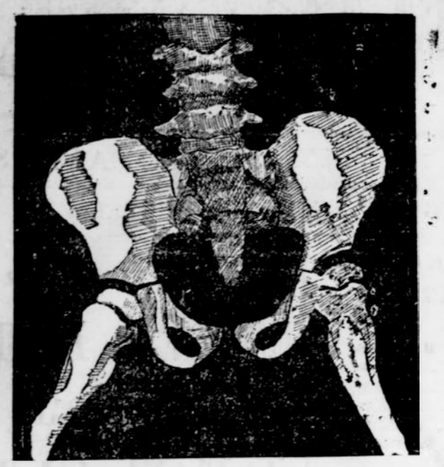
"KRISHNA BHUVAN,"
Mahableshwar
BEST, CHEAPEST HOTEL FOR HINDUS
Month's Boarding and Lodging Rs. 75.
For particulars apply to:
THE PROPRIETOR.

JAIPUR HOTEL.
A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

NOW ON
ROYAL HINDU HOTEL
MATHERAN.
HIGHEST POSITION—BEST VIEW.
Deserves its Royal name.
GOVINDJI VASANJI,
"CHAWK HALL"—MATHERAN.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL
Matheran
Is now conducted under the new management of Mr. M. C. LOBO (the late manager of Pinto's Hotel), who has had experience of this business for over 30 years.
It occupies best situation and affords all comforts, with good cuisine.
Blocks also reserved for European visitors.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL
"Lakshmi Vilas"
HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.
The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business. Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.
Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.
K. T. APPANNAH, Proprietor.



X-RAY.

EXPOSURES are given independently or in consultation with Doctors for SKIN DISEASES and MALIGNANT GROWTHS, and PHOTO and SCREEN EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT with the aid of our TWO BIG UP-TO-DATE X-RAY APPARATUS.

Doctors are cordially invited to send their cases.

ZANDER'S INSTITUTE. LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY SHOP IN THE MARKET

Having up-to-date stock with moderate rates in the following Lines.

Jewellery, Silver and Electroplated ware, Fancy Leather Goods, Crockery, Cutlery and Perfumery for presentation on birthday, wedding and such other auspicious occasions.

JHAVERI BROS. & Co.

BARIA MANSION, opp. CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY

ESTD. 1877.

RAMJI BHAGWAN & BROS.,

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,

209, SHAIK MEMON St., BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 674. TELEGRAMS:—"UFFOHAIN.

ASK FOR

KABUTO PILSENER BEER

(BEST & REFRESHING)

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:— **JEENA & Co.,**

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS & TORCHES

BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE

A BOON TO TRAVELLERS, SHIKAR PARTIES, ETC.

Dealers in every kind of high class Lamps and accessories, in Electric, Gas, Kerosene, Petrol, Acetylene etc., etc.

ABBAS & Co.,

127-29, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Wanted Smart Agents where not as yet represented on good terms.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

WHILE OUT ON A DRIVE

did you catch that cold?

Take LYNSOLA

an ideal, cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, dissolves the phlegm and heals the sore spots caused by irritation of the lungs. It is an excellent lung tonic, free from opiates or any injurious drug, and may be safely administered in all ages from infancy upwards. See the trade-mark of a monkey before buying.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

PRIZE RUPEES 500

Free from any poisonous drug

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"YOUTH"

"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S" REAL YAKUTI

Called "YOUTH" Contains AMBER, MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVINE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public.

Price per Bottle,

1 oz. Rs. 7. 2 ozs. 13. 4 ozs. Rs. 25.

RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.

Specially for Lost Manhood only,

20 Pills Re. 1-4. 40 Pills Rs. 2.

V. P. P. Extra.

RHEMANI PHARMACY,

Aga Building, Parel Road (Bhindi BAZAR), BOMBAY No. 9.

BOMBAY WASHING CO.

PIONEER CLEANERS.

Military Square, opposite Watson Hotel, Fort

30 Years' Experience.

Experts in stains removing without cleaning the whole garment.

DRY CLEANING

WITHOUT AID OF WATER

If within 24 hours, Extra Charges.

Except old white flannels and white Silks.

Discoloured Flannels Renovated by Chemical process.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani mtdicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No. PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

IN 5 MINUTES

BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain.

TRY IT

Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL Firm of OCULISTS & OPTICIANS.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co

EST. 1890.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.

The FIRST and ONLY firm that introduced RETINOSCOPY (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay.

Ours is the ONLY FIRM that give the benefit of a FREE CONSULTATION to purchasers of glasses of an OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical Professions Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinion we hold is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

WE MAKE all sorts of high quality lenses e.g.

KRYPTOK, and various other forms of bifocal & TORIC SPHERICALS, CYLINDERS, SPHERO-CYLINDERS, PRISMS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS in white as well as different MEDICALLY TINTED Lenses.

"LU-LU" EYE DROP

A safe cure for sore inflamed, weak eyes, granulated lids, corneal ulcers, etc.

THE TONIC OF TONICS.

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

Build up, Brace up, Tone up, Wake up! get ready for the coming monsoon days. Banish from the system the weariness and lassitude left over from summer. Restore the run-down condition, strengthen the blood, increase the appetite, build up old or young, as the need may be. The most marvellous remedy on the face of the earth, for invalids, convalescents, for weak ladies and busy, active adults.

Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.

Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.

Get a bottle to-day.

BUILD UP BRACE UP TONE UP WAKE UP

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHMICAL Co. No. 155 (Dept. C), Jooma Musjid, MARKET, BOMBAY.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMN PILSENER.

JAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.

The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality

Sub-Agents:

D. C. GOMRIGAR & CO.
D. D. BARIA & CO.
P. C. SHROFF & SON.
M. P. BARIA & CO.
BOMBAY.

ALL SORTS OF

LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES

Can be had at prices beyond competition

Trial Solicited.

CATALOGUES FREE.

CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAI

238, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY No. 3.

IMPORTANT

We have just received a fresh stock of genuine British made

BRITANNIC

cycles of the following specification and price and will impress that these machines are really British made ones and not any unsatisfactory cheap foreign machines now flooding the market under fictitious English names.

SPECIFICATION.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¼ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
Mudguard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extension.
Free Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless.
Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ltd. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickel plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs. 100. nett cash or V.P.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Please note that these are not jumped up machines, but cycles of reputation, as a perusal of the following letter will shew. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February, 1915.

Dear Sirs,

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Please send advance with orders.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

Church Gate, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

"HEALTH IS MORE THAN FINANCIAL WEALTH."

Riches cannot buy HEALTH. Wealthy weak men are always poor.

"DISEASE IS SIN." "Sin is due to Ignorance."

Are you Weak? Do you suffer from any complaint, however trivial or serious? Does life seem to you a Drudgery? In short do you wish to enjoy real HEALTH and all the Joy and Happiness that comes with it!

If so, do not delay one moment to send for a copy enclosing 5 Ans. Stamps for MADON'S (88 pages) ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

"HEALTH and STRENGTH"

For the World's Leading Books for Health, Sex Moral, Mental Culture and things that will help you to get strong and keep STRONG HELPFUL, HOPEFUL, HEALTHFUL FOR ALL MEN, or WOMEN, YOUNG, and OLD.

B. P. MADON, Health Culture Depot: SANTA CRUZ.

Nature-Cure Health Home.

Bombay Branch:—297, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Whiteaway.

Where Dr. S. B. MADON, can be consulted for the cure of Disease by Scientific Drugless Methods.

ENGLISH LEATHER GOODS.

A large consignment of LEATHER GOODS has arrived by last Mail which is just unpacked and open for disposal at moderate prices, such as SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, GLADSTONE BAGS, BRIEF BAGS, KIT BAGS, SQUARE BAGS, etc.

Besides the above we hold an enormous stock of FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, GIFTS, which are cut so fine in price that they will suit each and every pocket.

Customers are cordially invited to inspect same.

ENGLISH TRADING COMPANY,

315, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THE SWEETS OF THE SEASON.

PISTAI HALVA

and the best baked

MAVA PENDA.

Also our

PRESENTATION ALBUMS

Rs. 12, 10, 7, 5, 3, & 2.

To be had from

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON,

The only high class establishment in Bombay.

Opp. Crawford Market, Baria Mansions.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI.

Telephone 2876.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Bopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—An educated young man (Kayasth Bhatnagar) to Marry an accomplished young lady age about 18 belonging to a well-to-do and respectable Kayasth family in Upper India. Apply to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6960

MOTOR VEHICLE.

FOR SALE—Fords New Ford Seconds Tubes Tyres and Accessories. Repairs Painting overhauling Undertaken.
OMIAR MOTOR WORKS CO.,
Hughes Road, Chowpatti.

WANTED

WANTED.—A HINDU CORRESPONDENCE CLERK Fair english and good handwriting essential. Apply stating terms to Box No. 542 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6876

WANTED—A SALESMAN THOROUGHLY conversant with Cigarette business. Apply stating experience and salary to Box No. 560 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6976

A LITERARY MAN wants to undertake or assist in translating or any other sort of literary work (Language English and Gujerati). Apply to Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6977

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN for Colors, Paints, Hardware and Bunder goods. Good salary and commission. Write to Box No. 563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6979

WANTED—EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN NURSE middle-aged to take charge of children and to take position as Companion House-Keeper. Apply stating experience and salary to Mr. POONAWALLA, Club Road, Bombay. 6980

WANTED—AGENTS to earn Rs. 5 daily in our quickest selling line. Capital not necessary. Golden opportunity for travelling Agents and those without employment. For sample enclose As. 6. Particulars free. Apply J. J. SHAH, c/o Nrisinh Hindu Lodge Bombay No. 2. 6990

WANTED—An English knowing well experienced PARSEE or PORTUGUESE CLERK for office and outdoor work. Salary Rs. 40 p.m. with prospects of rising. Experienced men with high reference need only apply to Box No. 562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6978

WANTED—An up-to-date PRINTING PRESS equipped with all the latest type of machines in proper working order. Any one desiring to sell should apply with full particulars and the detailed lowest price to Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6963

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co.. Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Practical intelligent hard-working second and third class ENGINEER. Must be good mechanic having experience of Ginning Pressing Factories. Apply stating age, experience, terms to
MR. MOTILAL PAUPALIA,
c/o Seth Jaigopaldasji Ghanshamdas,
6947 Chowksibazar, Bombay.

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An *excellent* dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

PARENTS.—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE TUITION CLASS, the acknowledged Centre of Education, for ENGLISH, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Sons and place them in good earning Positions. WHOLE-DAY and EVENING General English Classes. Enrolments Daily. Violin, Mandolin Tuitions arranged. Pamphlet Free. Write or Call at 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

WANTED—An energetic and enthusiastic CARDING and SPINNING MASTER and also a WEAVING and SIZING MASTER, thoroughly acquainted with fancy coloured weaving, designing and heavy sizing. Applications from expert energetic and successful Assistants, shall also be considered. Bright prospects and a good chance to shine out. Indians preferred. Apply with terms, testimonials and samples of work. All applications will be treated quite confidential, to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6916

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms; (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

DRYPASTE one pice packet sticks paper, removes stains and polishes silver. Sold at all stationers. Sole Agent S. S. Pandit, Bombay No. 7. 6975

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES Lathes Screw cutting. Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your inquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE—A very desirable newly built property on Sandhurst Road. West yielding a nett income of 5 per cent For price and particulars apply to Box No. 497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6868

HUMBER LIMOUSINE—
Cabriolet. 35-40 H.P. 7 Seater. Can be used open, or closed to entire privacy. A magnificently appointed Car. has leather hood, upholstered in broadcloth. Silk Roller Blinds to windows, C.A.V. Dynamo Lighting Set complete with 2 Head. 2 Side 1 Tail. 2 Roof. 2 Footboard Lights. Watford Speedometer, 8 day Clock. Electric Fan. Horns. Cigar Lighter. Speaking Tube and Spare Wheel. Recently thoroughly overhauled. and repainted. All accessories. A very carefully used Car, in very fine order and condition. Rs. 15,000. Can be seen at and trial run by appointment with the EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road. (opp. Kemp and Co.), Cumballa Hill

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Blick No. 7, Visible, Portable	70
Empire No. 1, Visible, Leather Case	90
Remington No. 7, Rs. 80. 2 Colours, Fine.	110
Remington No. 7. Slightly Used	170
Yost No. A, Visible, Rs. 125, No. 20, Latest	200
Underwood No. 3, Brief, Visible	135
Oliver No. 3, Rebuilt, Rs. 140, Brief	155
Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt, Rs. 185, Brief	200
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 200, Brief.	210
L. C. Smith No. 5. New. Left Unused	240
Mercedes, Visible, Shop Soiled	250

New Typewriters and Typewriter Accessories.
Typewriters Repaired and Exchanged.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Blick No. 8 with B. S. & Leather Case	100
Empire No. 1 Foolscap Rs. 90. Brief	65
Remington No. 7 Rs. 85, Two Colour	95
Remington No. 10 Rebuilt Rs. 200, Brief.	210
Royal Standard No. 5 Slightly-used	150
Remington No. 8 Two Colour Fine	100
Standard Folding in Leather Case	100
Densmore No. 7 with B. S. Brief Size	75
Oliver No. 3 Brief Size	100
Chicago Foolscap very good	50
Williams No. 4 Foolscap Size	95

Typewriter Accessories supplied, Typecopying work executed, Repairs to Typewriters a Speciality.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay,
Tele: "Writertype."

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—On Colaba "BOMBAY VIEW," third floor and on Club Road ground floor. Rent Rs. 80. Apply DINSHAW H. BODE, West Ville, Cuffe Parade. 6935

TO BE LET—Two BUNGALOWS, Gundavli Road, Andheri. For full particulars apply to Messrs. MOOLJI HARIDAS and Co., P. B. 135, Bombay. 6934

DEOLALI.—"CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o. the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi, at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917.

AGENDA.

1. To elect the Committee of the Turf Club for the year 1917-18.
2. To consider the question of limiting the number of Stand Members.
3. To discuss any other business brought forward.

(By Order)
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 1st February, 1917. 6898

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—Together or separately the following furnished Properties:—
ASHLEY HOUSE—Civil Lines, Poona consisting of a Bungalow lately renovated and extensive grounds of over 12 acres. Beautifully furnished with rich and rare carved blackwood furniture.
VILLA RACHEL.—Adjoining the above consisting of a ground floor and upper storeyed building furnished in modern style principally by Benjamin, and a garden of about 1½ acres.
GLEN OGLE—Mahableshwar. Fine Bungalow on Sassoon Road, Mahableshwar, with seven acres ground. fully furnished.
For particulars appply,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
6905 2, Rampart Row. Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. on the 5th April, 1917, by the Superintendent of Cauvery Reservoir Works, for the supply of cement, metals, stock and Tools and Plant, explosives and articles required for manufacturing Gunpowder as per details on pages 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the "Mysore Gazette." 6989

WANTED.

WANTED by a young (24) Parsi M.A., B.Sc. (Physics) a suitable opening in any capacity in a Native State or Commercial or Industrial Concern in any part of India. Highly recommended. For particulars write to Box No. 564, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6982

NOTICE.

THE entire business of the AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LTD., will be conducted at their new and extensive premises 5-12 Queen's Road, Bombay, from and after MONDAY morning, 12th February 1917.
THE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LTD.,
10th Ferbuary, 1917. 6961

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has granted the permission to the undersigned for converting the narrow gauge into metre gauge of the TEESTA KURIGRAM CHILMARI RAILWAY. This railway company has been incorporated under the Indian Coy's Act. Those desirous of purchasing the shares of the said railway should apply for the prospectus and application forms to the following address. The list of application closes on the 28th February 1917.
APTE JOSHI & Co.,
Agents.
Teesta Kurigram Chilmari Railway Co., Ltd.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 6966.

NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the public that Mr. EBRAHIMJEE MULLA JEEWANJEE has no concern in the business of A. M. JEEWANJEE & Co., in Bombay, or Karachi or British East Africa, not any concern in the property owned by A. M. JEEWANJEE and Co., in Bombay and Karachi. The firm of A. M. JEWANJEE & Co., is now composed of the three undersigned partners. Any person dealing with the above said Mr. Ebrahimjee Mulla Jewanjee will do so at his own risk and such dealings will not bind the undersigned.
ALLIBHOY MULLA JEEWANJEE
GULAMHUSEIN MULLA JEEWANJEE
TEYBALLI MULLA JEEWANJEE
Dated January 30th, 1917. 6967.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have this day authorized my son Mr. PRANLAL DEVKARAN NANJEE together with Messrs. Jamnadas Dayalji Vandravandas Hemraj and Harilal Govindji to act as COTTON BROKERS on my behalf, in my name and as my partners.
All orders kindly placed in our hands will be faithfully carried out.
DEVKARAN NANJEE,
c/o. Chugondas & Co.,
17, Elphinstone Circle.
Telegram: "Seaworthy."
Office No. 83.
Residence (Fort) No. 68.
Residence (Walkeshwar) No. 1467.
Bombay, 10th Ferbuary, 1917.
Maha vud 3, Samvat 1973. 6983

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "LUZON MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned withint seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 9th February, 1917.

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Holders of the Debentures of the above Company bearing Nos. 2973 to 76, 3101 to 3300, 3401 to 3600 are hereby requested to present and deliver them up at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, for the payment of the principal money and interest due at the foot of their Debentures as early as possible.
Dated this 3rd day of February, 1917.
TATA SONS & CO.,
6937 Secretaries.

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.
All charges must be paid before delivery.
Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.
JEENA & Co.,
84, Churchgate Street,
628 Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAH KESHAVJI MANEKCHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.
All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and such claim (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Duncan Road without the Fort and in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 332 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is, on or towards the North by the property of Alli Saheb Coor, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Vallabhdas Vassonji and on or towards the West by the said Duncan Road and which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 807 and 2566, New No. 7971, Old Survey No. 879 and 880 and New Survey No. 4301 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in C Ward under Ward No. 7362 and Street Nos. 231-233.
Bombay dated this 8th day of February, 1917.
JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
6985. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Messrs. BYRAMJI JIWANJI MISTRY, PHIROZSHAW DHUNJIBHOY PATEL, JEHANGIR MERWANJI MEHTA and EDULJI JIWANJI MISTRY, all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants carrying on business in partnership under the name and firm of Jiwanji Jamasji and Co., have contracted to sell to our client their undermentioned property.
All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at Bell Lane, Cama Building, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without reference to any such claim which will thereafter be considered as having been waived and void.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of lands, marked as plot Nos. 40 and part of plot No. 41 on the Gamdavi estate of the Improvement Trust for the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1038 square yards or thereabouts with the buildings erected thereon and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North-East by Alexandra Road, on or towards the South-West by service passage, on or towards the North-West by the property of the Vendors erected on plot No. 42 and sold to Abdool Husein Mahomedally and Co., on or towards the South-East by the property of the Improvement Trust being plot No. 39 belonging to Jaichand Nemchand and which said plot is subject to the payment of fixed assessed ground rent of Rs. 876 to the Improvement Trust and which said several plots Numbers 40 and 41 along with other plots are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under portion of New Survey Nos. 7335 and 7316 and by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2883 (H) and street Nos. ..... and which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
Dated this 9th day of February, 1917.
JEHANGIR, MEHTA & SOMJEE,
6993 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR BHANJI VISRAM, late of Jam Khambalia and Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Broker, a widower ..... Deceased.
(1) VALLABHDAS DOONGERSEY, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi outside the Fort; (2) PADAMSEY LILADHAR also of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Gaiwadi, withou the Fort; (3) THAKAR KALYANJI LALJI, also of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort and (4) THAKAR GOCULDAS DHARAMSEY also of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane without the Fort the executors named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P B MALBARI,
The 2nd day of February 1917.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA and Co.,
6984. Petitioners' Attorneys

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.
fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3/-
AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTTY SITUATE AT 2ND BHOIWADA LANE BHULESHWAR.
Suit No. 1477 of 1915.
Bai SANTOK, widow of Hargowandas Kenberdas of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) Chunilal Jivandas and (2) Parmanandas Ichhalal, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants residing respectively at Thakoredwar and second Bhoiwada, outside the Fort, Executors of the Will of Jugmohandas Vandrawandas and (3) The Advocate-General of Bombay .....Defendants.
Under instructions from Mr. Chunilal Jiwandas the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1477 of 1915 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of the property situate at 2nd Bholwada Lane and herein after more particularly described and pursuant to the orders and powers contained in the Decretal Order of Reference dated the 1st day of August 1916, in the said suit, Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY will sell by Public auction, the said property with the hereditaments and premises appertaining thereto at the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in second Bhoiwada Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 386, New No. 2266, Old Survey Nos. 3 and 5 and New Survey Nos. 1A and 1—6 and 1—378 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5330 and Street Nos. 33—35—37 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Temple of Shri Ramchandraji, on or towards the South by the property of Girdharlal Shivnarayen, on or towards the East by a passage and on or towards the West by the second Bhoiwada Lane aforesaid.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or the said Receiver, Treachers Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HILLY LAND AT VERSOVA ROAD AT ANDHERI, MOSTLY SUITABLE FOR A BUILDING SITE COMMANDING EXCELLENT VIEW ON ALL SIDES AS WELL AS TO CONTRACTORS FOR EXCAVATING EARTH AND STONES, ETC.
Under instructions from the owner Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Andheri, Taluka Shasti, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 13,973 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 95, Pot No. 2, Falni No. 1 and forming part of Survey No. 9, Pot Nos. 1 and 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by public road and partly by the vacant land of Pandurang Bhau Patil and Domi Nicklau Cross, on or towards the South by the land of Hormusji Dorabji Guzder, on or towards the East partly by the property of Nana Harischandra Patil and partly by the property of Hormusji Dorabji Guzder, and on or towards the West by Gowcharan land.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MANDVI BUNDER ROAD.
Under instructions from Mr. Damjee Devsey Virpal, the sole heir and legal representative of his deceased father Deosi Virpal, the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the right, title and interest of Bai Mulbai, widow of Jethabhai Madon, the mortgagor, in the following property:—
All the moiety or half share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or warehouse standing thereon, situate on the West side of Mandvi Bunder Road, in the Sub-District of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the said Mandvi Bunder Road, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Memon Ismail Khundwanee and on the South by the property of Thacker Gokuldas Callianji, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 166, Ward No. 1290 and Street Nos. 244-250, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 795, Collector's New No. 6528, Old Survey No. 386 and New Survey No. 2750 and containing by admeasurement 208 square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mulji Shivjee and Company and are now in the occupation of Lilladhar Parashram.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co. Solicitors, at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th February, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
10, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
On MONDAY, the 12th day of February, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).
Furniture such as blackwood rich carved specially made to order drawing room sofa, single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs; cupboards chairs, rich drawing room suits, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, new pattern corner cabinets, revolving book cases, glassware, etc.
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Shivlal Rathi an insolvent:—
Pokhraj ear-stud, diamond testor, spectacle Gaekwadi coin.
AT 2 P.M.
1 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab Horse.
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Shivlal Rathi, an insolvent.
1 Rubber tyred Landau.
1 white horse.
The property of a Parsi gentleman:—
1 rubber-tyred Landau (made to order).
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF RICH FURNITURE, ETC.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, very rich furniture including rich silk tapestry and leather lined suites, Single and double doors almyrahs glass and panel door cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, marble top tables, dressing tables, writing office and lady's tables, verandah benches, hatstands, cane arm and armless office chairs, cane and leather lined arm easy chairs, reclining and half back sofas, velvet lined rocking chair, book shelves, paper and file racks, revolving book stands, folding camp cot with poles, bedsteads, filled and plain teapoys, book cases, Curzen, chairs, phonographs records, glassware, gentleman's cycle, etc., etc.
By order of an office concerned.—
79 pieces, each 42 yards black corduroi No. 1310, Manekji Petit Mill.
13 pieces, each 24 yards black corduroi No. 5060 Manekji Petit Mills.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BAGS RAJAPURI TURMERIC.
On SATURDAY, the 10th day of February at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at Mundi Bazar by order of Seth Oomedchand Kasiram and on account and at the risk of 36th Hingovan Nachraj:—
51 bags Rajapuri Turmeric.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF
The New Building Fund
Clare Road Convent, Byculla.
FRIDAY 16th and SATURDAY 17th instant
at 6-30 p. m.
Tickets—Rs. 2 and Re. 1.—can be had at Clare Road Convent.

PACKED NIGHTLY
TO-NIGHT AT 10
EDWARDES THEATRE
GAIETY AT 6-30
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY CO.'S
LATEST TRIUMPH.
THE HIGHLY AMUSING
Whimsical Comedy.
THE GIRL WITH THE WINK.
Based on the time honoured theory
"WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY THE MICE FROLIC."
Produced by Miss ESSIE JENNINGS.
The Comedy will be preceded by
Brilliant Vaudevilles
PRESENTED BY
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
C. MORRIS
MISS CHARLOTTA
MR. N. WALLACE
MISS GEORGIE DEVOE
There will be only one Cinema.
A KEYSTONE COMEDY
In the First Part.
TO-MORROW AT 6-30
EDWARDES THEATRE
GAIETY THEATRE AT 10
AT GAIETY ONLY CINEMA AT 7-39

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
ASIAN CINEMA HALL
A minute's walk from
Kalbadevi Tram Junction.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
4-30 PRIZE MATINEE.
6-30, and 8 p. m. (S. T.)
THIS WEEK
A very powerful and sensational drama
"ROMANY'S REVENGE"
AND
other Comic and Dramatic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

TO-NIGHT 4 SHOWS
4-30, 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p. m.

EMPIRE CINEMA

TO-DAY
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 4-30.
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 6-30
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 8-30
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 10-0

AMERICA IN THE THROES OF WAR!!

IF THE RED TIDE REACHES NEW YORK WHAT THE INVASION OF AMERICA BY GERMANY WOULD MEAN.

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME"
OR "THE INVASION OF AMERICA."
THE MOST STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED.

Vividly dramatic, touching the heartstrings of your emotions, awakening your sympathies, your hatred and your love, you are awed with the magnitude and greatness of this Gteat Film Triumph.

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME"
OR "THE INVASION OF AMERICA."
THE MOST STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED.

This film shows the criminal folly of peace babbling while a powerful nation exists possessed of blood lust and an ambition for world domination.

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME" OR "THE INVASION OF AMERICA!" A COLOSSAL NATIONAL SPECTACLE AND SERMON!

The most remarkable Film of the Great War. The Bombardment and Destruction of New York by the Enemy Fleet! The Battle between Land Forces and the Invaders. The Aerial Bombardment of New York.

40 BATTLESHIPS! 40 CRUISERS! 40 DESTROYERS! 40 SUBMARINES! 25,000 TROOPS! 5,000 HORSES! 8,000 SUPERS.

This Film was produced by the National Preparedness League of America. THE FILM THAT CALLED AMERICA TO ARMS!!! A CALL TO ARMS AGAINST WAR!!!

TO-NIGHT AT 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, 10-30.

NEW
ALEXANDRA

TO-NIGHT AT 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, 10-30.

HAS THE PLEASURE OF PRESENTING

MDDLE. ALICE DELYSIA

with an all-star cast

IN

SHE

This famous British actress needs no introduction to cinema lovers here, while playgoers doubtless saw her at the Ambassadors Theatre in London.

A magnificent piece magnificently rendered. Nothing finer, it may be said with confidence, has ever been seen ON THE SCREEN IN INDIA.

THE GREATEST FILM OF OUR AGE.

7,000 Feet 6 Reels.

BY

SIR RIDER HAGGARD.

NOTE :—Owing to the enormous cost of this great production, there will be a slight increase in prices for one week only.

Prices—Rs. 1-8, As. 12, 8, 6, 3.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS 5-15.

Patrons are earnestly requested to book their seats in advance to avoid the crush and disappointment. No extra charge for reserving seats.

'PHONE 1882. **NEW ALEXANDRA** 'PHONE 1882.

Near Crawford Market.

COMMENCING TO-NIGHT

The Universal Special Feature Serial
written by the
Virile American Author Emerson Hough.

THE

54,000 Feet. **THE BROKEN COIN** 10,000 feet. every week

featuring

The Most Popular and Prominent Figures of

GRACE CUNARD as **KITTY GRAY**

FRANCIS FORD as **COUNT FREDRICK**

EDIE POLO as **ROLEAUX**

The Greatest Sensation of the Season.
SEE IT AT

THE NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Tel. No. 2417.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—Commencing 7, 8-45 & 10-30
Saturday and Sunday 2 Extra Matinee Shows—3-30 & 5 p. m.

ENORMOUS ATTRACTION !! ENORMOUS ATTRACTION!!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 6 & 9-30.

Important and expensive engagement of the World's Greatest Conjurer

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

the world-famous Chinese Illusionist

CHUNG LING SOO

Assisted by Miss SUEE SEEN will present the:—

WILLOW PATTERN PLATE –in which quaint and exquisite manipulative Tricks amuse and bewilder the most astute minds.

THE MYSTIC BOTTLE—The stage being quite clear there will be placed upon it six cases containing 2 dozen bottles of Beer. They are set one upon the other on an elevated stand clear above the stage. An empty cover is then placed over the cases, immediately removed, disclosing the fact that the whole of the bottles have disappeared and in the place of them, stands a mammoth bottle, the label on it form a door from which emerges a Chinese girl, beautifully gowned.

THE CREATION OF A BUTTERFLY.—On a small wooden frame a piece of blank paper is stretched. This is hung on a thin cord placed across the stage. A silkwork is drawn upon the paper, which bursting, reveals a large Golden Cocoon. The frame is removed, the cocoon opens and a Chinese girl emerges like an Oriental butterfly.

A DREAM OF WEALTH—A Lady's trinket box is placed upon a stand which in turn is placed upon a table. Milk is poured into a casket, a spirit lamp is lit underneath and upon the casket being removed, streams of silver coins fall from it—then £5 notes—then a £1,000 note. This is suspended in mid-air and instantly it changes into an immense golden sovereign which bursts into a star from which emerges a Chinese Lady pouring forth golden sovereigns from a Horn of Plenty.

HOME FROM MARKET—A small box is shown full of market produce, such as melons, pineapples, cabbages, fruits of all sorts, &c. Box emptied of its contents, shows it contains nothing more, but immediately produces a Charming Chinese girl.

SUPPORTED BY VAUDEVILLE DIRECT FROM LONDON VARIETY THEATRE

Ivy and Madge
ABERDARE
the versatile Girls in "Black and White"
Direct from the Palace Theatre, London.

ETHEL HILL
entertainer
from The Alhambra and Coliseum London.

GODARO
Violinist.

CON COLYER
Novelty Comedian.

LEYWOOD AND NORELL
Burlesque Artistes.

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Plan at Rose & Co.
HALF PRICE MATINEES EVERY SAT. SUN. and WED. at 6 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
DE LUXE
at
5-30 AND 9-30
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

Present

A bewildering array of novelties.

A very Vesuvius of brilliant attractions.

A programme of amazing extent.

Carrying the Spectators.
BY STORM.

"Great crowds continue to throng the Royal Italian Circus which since its inaugural performances at the Royal Opera House last week has given unbounded pleasure to many thousands.

"The Circus has entirely justified the claim of being the best that has ever visited Bombay."—"ADVOCATE OF INDIA."

Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls, Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 1-8, Gallery Re. 1, and Annas 8. Box seats Rs. 10 to 35

PLANS AT ROSE & Co.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCES.

LIFE ONCE MORE IN BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We herewith beg to bring to your kind notice that the Ex-Manager of the well-known Excelsior Cinematograph Tent which was on the Maidan a few years back will shortly start another up-to-date Picture Show. It will be called the ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA which will have no rival in Bombay, everything under the supervision and entire management of European experts; it is situated at LAMINGTON ROAD, Corner of Foras Road; we have for the purpose secured all the latest and best films. You will no doubt go home once more satisfied as we mean to exhibit on our GIANT SCREEN, the most wonderful and realistic subjects with the greatest improvement in light. Our above ex-manager of the well-known Tent, now our Directing Partner has had a long stay in Europe (Italy) during which time he has devoted his entire attention in cinematography, made every necessary arrangement to have, as of old, always the first and best novelties sent out, he is the proper man in his right place! THE ELDORADO will be unequalled for its excellent thrilling subjects, we therefore kindly draw your attention, and request you to look out for the grand Opening Night which will be shortly advertised.

DON'T FORGET.

SAME POLITENESS!!

SAME EUROPEAN MENAGEMENT!!!

always new subjects and best as well as the well-known Excelsior Tent. Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

I'll meet you at the ELDORADO CINEMA shortly.

GRAND NEW PROGRAMME

This Week's Most Exciting Film

THE EVIL WOMEN DO!

A Drama of a Woman's Wiles, and Smiles and Guiles! with an all Star Cast.

THRILLING!

SPLENDID!!

EXCELLENT!!!

4 SHOWS DAILY 4

At 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)
Saturday and Sunday Special Matinee Prize shows at 3-30 and 5-15 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST END CINEMA

Tel. No. 3400. NEW CHURNY ROAD.

THE FAVOURITE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

HALF CHARGES:

Special Tram Arrangements at the last Show.

An humble Invitation to Bombay and its wife

AT THE

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
(EAST OF OLYMPIA CINEMA)
WHERE

A most Thrilling, Sensational, Artistic and at the same time highly charmingly, amusing and instructive Masterpiece of its kind in the Film world, ever exhibited in Bombay will be staged by the indefatigable proprietors for your benefit under pioneer management.

From SATURDAY 10th instant.

The Mystery of Al-Sin

A Super Serial Film.

45000 Ft. Long. 8000 Ft. Weekly.

Wherein are depicted the exploits of a daring gang of Chinamen and American desperados in their full colour. Science, Art and Craftiness combined with merriment and instruction form the chief features of this master work.

Hold time by its forelock and miss not this opportunity.

To be distributed { Rs. 500 Cash Prizes } amongst the onlookers.

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

FORETOLD IN PROPHECY.
Will it be literal and personal?
Will it be visible?
What will it mean to the world and to you?
YOU should hear these questions answered.
AT THE LECTURE
SUNDAY, FEB. 11TH AT 6-30 P.M.
AT
THE NEW HALL
APOLLO BUNDER
Opposite Watson's Annexe.

Accounts of over 800 firms successfully represented by

INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.

NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL

F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.
21, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone 2560

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 8th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8 000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	810
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	16,000
Mid. Americans	10.53
Egyptian F. G. F.	21.45
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March	15.49
" May	15.61
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	15.10
" May	15.16

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
February	10 00
Feb.-Mar.	9.97
Mar.-Apl.	9.97
Apl.-May	9.93
May-June	9 93
June-July	9.88
July-Aug.	9.85 +6
Aug.-Sept.	9.67
Sept.-Oct.	9.46
Oct.-Nov.	9.34
Nov.-Dec.	9.27
Dec.-Jan.	9.24
Jan.-Feb.	9.22
Feb.-Mar.	9.22

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th

Months.	To-day's closing price
February	10.10
Feb.-March	10.07 +16
March-April	10.06+15
April-May	10.01+14
May-June	10.00+13
June-July	9.96
July-Aug.	9.92
Aug.-Sept.	9.74 +14
Sept.-Oct.	9.58
Oct.-Nov.	9.41+13
Nov.-Dec.	9.34+12
Dec.-Jan.	9.31
Jan.-Feb	9.29 +13
Feb.-Mar.	9.29

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th.

	To-day's price.
March	19.50+50
May	18.85+70
July	18.65+60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7.67
" " Fully Good	7.85
" " Fine	8 10
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.37
" " Fully Good	8.55
" " Fine	8.80
" Broach Good	9.64
" " Fully Good	9.92
" " Fine	10.80
" Scinde Good	7.64
" " Fully Good	7.80
" " Fine	8.05

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 7th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 120,00,000:—

Rs.			Rs
30,000 were allotted to Calcutta			
40,000 " " to Bombay			70,000
" " to Madras			
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 5/32		
" Bombay			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta / Bombay	65%	above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
43,14,000 were allotted to Calcutta			
35,07,000 " " to Bombay			87,95,000
9,74,000 " " to Madras			
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 5/32		
" Bombay			
Min Rate Received	Calcutta / Bombay	65%	above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
7,17,000 were allotted to Calcutta			
16,34,000 " " to Bombay			31,35,000
7,84,000 " " to Madras			
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1-4 1/4.		
" Bombay			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta / Bombay	65%	above that rate in full.

	Rs.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	120,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	120,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	10,000
" to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York March	15.86+84
" " May	15.99+89
Spot Cotton at New York	15.80+20
" " New Orleans	Nominal
Futures at New Orleans March	15.39+64
" May	15.51+71
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars	76½

Delayed in transmission received 9 Feb. 1-15 p.m.

New York, Feb. 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York March	15.44—2
" May	15.62—8
Spot Cotton at New York	15.55—5
" " New Orleans	17.19 No change.
Futures at New Orleans March	15.05—2
" May	15.15—2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	77½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 1/2
Closing Tone of silver :—General demand—Steady.	
Discount. Bank of England rate 5½ per cent since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	51½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45—½

—K H KABBUR & Co.—

56, ESPLANADE ROAD—BOMBAY.

DEALERS IN

COLOURS and CHEMICALS

OF STANDARD QUALITY.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

HEAD OFFICE: MANCHESTER. TEL. No. 3643. Tele. Address: "CHEMICOLOR"

Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63¾	No change.
Government Securities 3%	54¾	
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80	

London, Feb. 8th

Bar Silver Spot	37 9/16

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 7th

3½% 1925—1928	£84¾	No change.
4% 1925—1945	£99¼	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 7th.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Paid	80

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Afloat	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Jan.-Feb. Sellers	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Nominal	92
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal	
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	89
	95

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Paid	113
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb, nominal	115

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£141½
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£137
Copper Braziers	
Yellow Metal	
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 15/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	22/9
Do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	24/9
Do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
Do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	25/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine Hard Cure Feb. Sellers	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June.	3/2

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Feb. 7th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	57
" " Mutton "	59
General Tone of Tallow Auction Firm.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 9.

Cotton:—The market opened easier with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 383 and declined to Rs. 382/8 on jobbers selling.

There is very, little doing in contracts except in Broach in the bazar.

Ready cotton is quiet.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 382/8.

M. G. Fully Good Bengal Rs. 283.

M. G. K/Akola Rs. 372/3.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Feb. 9th,

Description.		Delivery. Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot. Cotton.
Broach.	Good M.G.	—	—	382	—
Broach,	Fine M.G.	—	396	392	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	—	282/3	—	270/80
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	—	296	—	286/95
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	—	—	—	297/05
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	285/95
Sind Punjab.	Fine M.G	—	—	—	285/95
Kham./Akola	Fine M.G.	—	371	—	345/70
Ellich/Amraoti	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	350/70
Dhamg./Pulgaon	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	355/75
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	368/80
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	370/85
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	—	—	—	375/90
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	—	357/8	—	340/50
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	—	328	—	315/30
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	310/70
Jalna	F.G. M.G	—	—	—	340/50
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathla,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	340/50
Mathla,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	330/40
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	—	—	—	—
Goompta	Good M.G	—	—	—	—
Western	Good M.G	—	—	—	—
Westerns	Good H.G.	—	—	—	—

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1916-17.	1915-16.	Difference.
Khandesh	163,726	216,752	— 53,026
Central India	58,957	51 037	+ 7,920
Barsi & Nagar	61,297	128,746	— 67,449
Berar	220,884	364,135	— 134,152
Central Provinces	58,297	96,474	— 43,177
Compta & Dharwar	1-,761	49,396	— 30,635
Northerns-Westerns	10,261	27,394	— 17,133
Coconada	8,661	8,156	+ 505
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4,978	10,942	— 5,964
Dholleras	31,943	45,624	— 13,701
Broach	464	27,390	— 26,926
Rajputana	70,361	32,774	+ 37,587
N.W. Prov.	240,057	259,459	— 19,402
Sind-Punjab	115,931	122,388	— 6,457
Persian	86	377	— 291
American	3	—	+ 3
Egyptian	184	634	— 450
Other Sorts	6,275	2,081	+ 4,194
Total.	1,075,106	1,443,760	— 368,654

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 9th February, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.	300	292	282		Ready
Bengals (M.G.)		294	284		1/25th Mar. 17
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	298	290	280		Ready
		294	282		1/25th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M.G.)		854	824		Ready & Mar. 17
Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.)			345		Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)			365		Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)		355	340		Ready
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)		380	345		Ready
		370	356		1/25th Mar. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)		355	340		Ready
		368	350		1/25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum		362	347		Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)		370	355		1/25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)		368	353		Ready
		378	358		1/25th Mar. 17
Nagpore-Kamptl (M.G.)		371	356		Ready
		378	360		1/25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)		371	356		Ready
		380	362		1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)		395		382	1/25th Mar. 17 Ap. 1917
		392			
Wadhwan (M.G.)		368	348		Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)		356	336		Ready
Mathla (M.G.)		342	332		Ready & Mar. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)					400 April/May 1917
Sawgd. Dharwar					395 April/May 1917
Westerns (M.G.)					392 May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)					382 May.-June 1917
Compta (M.G.)					403 April/May 1917

Miraj (M.G.)	— — —	405 April-May 1917
	— — —	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 9th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 8 0
" Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 8 0
" Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 14 0	7 4 0
" Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed Brown Bold	9 14 0	10 4 0
" Thin	9 8 0	9 14 0
Teeleseed, White 85-15	48 0 0	9 7 0
" Gajar 75-25	46 0 0	9 3 0
" Gajar 50.50	44 0 0	8 15 0
" Black	40 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	44 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawree	32 0 0	5 0 0
Arandia	39 0 0	— —
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	6 5 4½	
Linseed, May	10 7 6	
Linseed Sept.	10 15 6	

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been rather featureless throughout the past week. The sales have been of comparatively small extent and most of the customers are not showing much enterprise at the moment. They are hesitating to operate freely owing to the uncertainty that prevails regarding the future course of the market. The heavy fluctuations in the raw material have been rather disconcerting, but merchants are holding to their stocks and rupee rates shew very little alteration. The absence of demand has been keenly felt, and there is little hope of any improvement until the "Holi" holiday, which falls on the 8th March, has passed off. Some firms have bought from the bazaar moderate quantities of a well-known style of Nainsooks, which has enabled the dealers to increase the rate by an anna per piece. A depression is noticeable in 27/28 inches by 50 yards original Chocolate Prints, and sellers have to suffer a loss of about Rs. 150 per case. The pre-war rate for this style was 3¾ annas per yard and the price had gone up to 7¼ annas per yard, but to-day it is selling at 6¾ annas as the demand is absent. When prices are inflated to such an extent it is but natural that a reaction should occur, as soon as the speculative support gets weak. The actual consumer cannot afford to pay such exorbitant rates, and a pause in buying is the consequence. The Manchester Market is said to have been demoralized owing to the slump in raw cotton and business has been practically at a standstill. The quotations have not been fully tested to enable one to form an opinion as to the present tendency of the makers. Spinners and manufacturers, generally have engagements which enable them to present a firm front to buyers. But some makers of Grey staples are working off old contracts without meeting with fresh orders to follow on. Orders lists in Dhooties and Jaconets also tend to run down. There is some uneasiness as to the future level of values and difficulty is experienced in fixing a basis on which to do business. Buyers have not been at all keen to purchase anything more than odd lots, and firms are also not so anxious for fresh business at the present high rates and for distant deliveries. Karachi buyers have purchased from the bazaar moderate quantities of White Nainsooks, which were originally ordered by them for their port and were subsequently sold in the Bombay market at high rates.

GREYS.

The general inquiry for Grey goods has been very disappointing, and there is hardly anything fresh to report in this style. Rupee rates have remained nominally steady. Grey Shirtings are difficult of sale at current rates. Jaconets are moving in retail quantities at a slight advance in prices. Grey Drills have not attracted much attention, and the tendency is easier. An improvement of half an anna per piece is noticeable in 30 in. by 18 yards low quality Mills owing to some inquiry.

Piece-goods of the local Mills have not been in demand since the last fortnight, and rupee rates have dropped down by three annas per lb. Grey Sheetings of the best Mills which were selling at a rupee per lb. are now offered at 13 as., and those of other Mills can be had at 12 as. Grey long cloths are offered for sale at 14 as. for best qualities and 12½ as. for the others. Mills are quoting for fresh business half to one anna per lb. more than current rates, but no sales have been effected. The orders with the Mills are running down and the looms are now engaged for only two months ahead. Fancy checks have also declined in value by a rupee per piece, but some movement of goods is noticeable for the Busra market.

WHITES.

White goods shew very little change, and rupee rates remain rather in favour of buyers than sellers. Only a retail demand, in very small quantities, is met with, in spite of the decline in prices. 28 in range of standard Nainsooks have been bought by a firm from the bazaar in anticipation of securing profit on the transaction later on 27 in. Green end Mulls under a well-known number have been offered for sale at Rs. 2-10 per piece without finding buyers. No 615 White Mulls have been taken up by Punjabi buyers at Rs. 4-12 per piece. White Shirtings do not shew any activity.

The quotations for the leading chope of Greys and Whites are so under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's Farl"No. 2000	39×37½/8	..	7 10 0
" " 100003	45×37½/8	..	9 0 0
Fleming's No. 1905	48×38	..	10 0 0
Ritchie's No. 1566	33×37/37½	..	..
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 5	39×38½	..	10 6 0
" "BBB"	38×38½	..	12 8 0
Grey Jaconets—			
Ralli's No. 18	45×22	..	5 1 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon"	23×40	..	15 5 0
Ralli's 'Musjid,' No. 425	26×40	..	8 12 0
White Shirtings—			
Llepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	14 5 0
H. B. T. C. 40000"	36×40	..	17 4 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27×18	..	3 0 0
" No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	4 6 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888.	28×18	..	3 4 0
" " 50000	34×18	..	3 15 0
Greaves' No. 8300 T. B.	38×22	..	4 10 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520	26×18	..	2 12 0
White Mulls—			
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600	41", 46", 51"×19		5 10 0
" No. 6000	56×19	..	6 6 0
" " 88	58×20	..	5 4 0
" " 818	39×20	..	5 8 0
Ritchie's No 975	50×18	..	5 6 0
" " 66999	40×18	..	4 2 0
" " 1160	27×18	..	3 0 0
Fleming's No. 8080	"	..	2 14 0

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

There has hardly been any change in the Yarn market. The demand is not satisfactory and clearances have been poor. Rupee rates remain nominally steady. Fresh business is not possible as quotations are still very much higher than local rates. The Lancashire Cardroom workers have been awarded 10 per cent. incease in wages from the 11th inst., with the stipulation that it shall be dependent on the continuance of the present abnormal conditions, either side being free to apply for revision after August, and the subsequent variations to be for half-yearly periods only.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

WATER TWIST GREY—	Rs. a p
30s. "Queen" Ticket Per lb.	— 1 2 0
30s. Ordinary qualities "	— 1 1 0
40s. "Cat's Head" Ticket "	— 1 4 0
40s. Ordinary qualities "	— 1 3 0

BULLION.

The silver market is steady following the rise in London, and closed steady. A fair amount of business in Sovereigns is passing and any amount that are offered are easily absorbed by the public.

Eng. Bar Gold 25 Nom.

Shield Sovereign 16-8.

Dragon 15-11.

Silver Ready Ex-duty 92-5.

Silver 1st Sett. duty 92-6.

Silver 2nd Sett. duty 92-13.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged and only a limited amount of business was put through. There were some transactions done in documentary bills.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.

Bank D/drafts 1/4 9/32.

3 months sight credits 1/4 19/32.

3 months sight Francs 194¼.

30 days sight Hongkong 169½.

30 days sight Shanghai 264¼.

60 days sight Japan 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Govt. paper is quoted at 75.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 86.

SHARES.

The market for mill shares was opened for one hour only in the morning owing to settlement and hence only a limited business was put through.

Standards closed at 1,450. Madhawji at 1,550. Fazulbhoys at 610. Indian Bleaching at 267/8. Nagpur at 2,180. Simplex at 645. Indore Malwa at 350 Pearls at 445. Swadesh is at 1,685.

Central India Mining shares were quoted at 52/8 and Shivrajpurs at 45. Bundis were done at 21/4 and Bombay Burmas at 995. Tramways at 317/8.

Alcocks were quoted at 1,075.

Katni ordys, were steady at 267/8 and Defds at 840.

Tata Iron and Steel ordy. shares were placed at 237/8 ex-right and at 287/8 Cum right, while Defds declined to Rs. 965.

During the week the market has been fairly steady and the fluctuations have not been very wide. The closing tone of the market was steady.

Eastern Bank shares were quoted at 60.

SUGAR.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Our market ruled steady during the week with good demand and firm advices from Karachi and Calcutta and prices local for ready and forward are two annas higher than last week. The s.s. "Anyomaru" has brought 29,000 bags of Mauritius Sugar. Home and Java markets are reported steady with the nominal quotation of 25s. 3d. Free Bombay Harbour for White Java—February March shipment without buyers. New Crop Javas are quoted 24s. 3d. F. B. H. for Whites, but there are no buyers even at lower rates. There is no news from Mauritius.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 20-2-0 equal to 24s. 6d. F B Stock 235,000 bags.

16/18 Rs. 18-0-0 equal to 21s. 9d. F B Harbour. Stock 70,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 19 equal to 22s. 9d. F B. Harbour. Stock 105,0000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-12-0.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Feb 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.975 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.5 "
Dew Point	70.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.797 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 "
Minimum do. do.	72.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,WNW,N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	116 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h	m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Fri	9	m 0	39	28 7	9	m 6	46	17 5
		0	46a	26 11		6	38a	18 10
Sat	10	m 1	2	28 5	10	m 7	11	17 3
		1	17a	26 10		7	2a	17 4
Sun	11	m 1	26	28 2	11	m 7	37	17 2
		1	50a	28 7		7	30a	18 1
Mon	12	m 1	52	27 8	12	m 8	4	17 3
		2	26a	28 2		7	58a	19 0
Tues	13	m 2	20	27 1	13	m 8	35	17 4
		3	0a	25 7		8	20a	20 1
Wed	14	m 2	59	28 5	14	m 9	15	17 7
		4	4a	25 0		9	10a	21 2
Thur	15	m 3	32	25 7	15	m 10	10	17 10
		5	18a	24 8		10	28a	22 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 9 (Friday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h 36m.
" 10 (Saturday)	" 7h 9m.	" 6h. 36m.
" 11 (Sunday)	" 7h 9m.	" 6h 37m.
" 12 (Monday)	" 7h 8m.	" 6h 37m.
" 13 (Tuesday)	" 7h 8m.	" 6h 38m
" 14 (Wednesday)	" 7h 8m	" 6h 39m
" 15 (Thursday)	" 7h 7m	" 6h. 39m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1917 Jan.	30th. 6h. 31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	1917 Feb.	7th.,8h. 58.4m. a.m.
Last Quarter	"	15th.,7h. 23.2m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 9th February 1917 was 30·24 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .019 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.s.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Jan.-July	18%	320
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	335
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	8%	74
Bank of Bombay	500	..	15%	1,480
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	15%	1,590
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	7%	82
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,375
Central Bk. of India Rs. 35	50	—	5%	38
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 50	50	—	6%	33
Standard Bk. O 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	30
Standard Bk. P 80	100	do.	Nil.	35
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank	£20	Oct.-April	15%	£60
Eastern Bank Ltd	£10	March	5%	60
Mercantile Bank £ 12½ A	25	—	10%	£23
12½ B	25	—	10%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	£80
National Bank of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40	880
Bhimani Cotton Ali	100	..	8	295
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	—	290
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	25	910
Bombay United	200	..	20	702½
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	10	300
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	90	2,180
Central India P	500	May-Nov.	5%	X.D. 437½
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Colaba Land& Mill	700	..	55	1,250
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 60	925
Crescent	100	April.	8	20½
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	310
David	250	do.	10	400
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	10	195
Emperor Edward	500	..	25	500
Fazulbhoy	200	Mar.-Sept.	15	612½
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,250
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Gold Mohur	500	..	25	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	nom. 80
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	525
Hyderabad	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,500
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	265
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	20	300
Indo-China Mfg.,	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	800
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	10	352½
Jamshed Manufg	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	395
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	25	995
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,025
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	45	1,350
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	10	720
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,340
Madhowjibharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	55	1,550
Mauras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,700
Manockjee Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept	Nil.	1,450
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	40	2,300
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom. 980
New Great Eastern	200	..	4	182½
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	850
Pearl	250	..	10	450
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	165
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	200
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Sasson Silk	500	April	Nil.	340
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	5,200
Shahpurji Broacha Mills	Rs. 50	..	Nil.	98
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	15	645
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	40	1,450
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	15
Swan	250	Oct.	7½	270
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	60	1,995
Tata Mill O.	500	400	—	525
Tata Mill P.	500	400	5%	370
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,460
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	..	35	400
Vishnu Cotton P.	500	..	7%	630
Western India	1,000	..	25	X. D. 3.5
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.	8%	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	108
Amritsar Patti Rly.	100	do.	8%	130
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	7%	605
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½%	Par 560
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	4½	103
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½%	86
Guzerat Railway	100	Jan.-June	5%	95
Hoshiarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100	100

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 3rd of Sheherevar, 1286.
Mahomedan: 17th Rubee-ul-Akhir, 1335.
Hindu: 3rd of Magh Vad, 1973.
Sunrise 7h. 10m.; Sunset 6h. 36m.
Phase of the Moon, Last Quarter, Feb. 15.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Races, First Race starts at 3-15 p.m.

Public Lecture on "Theory and Practice; Some Popular Fallacies." By Mr. Patrocinio d'Andrade, Catholic Library, Cavel Street, 6-30 p.m.

Mr. Polak's Address to "Young India Society" Cavel Street, 6 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Opening of Chung Ling Soo, the Chinese Illusionist and his Company at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 11.

Excelsior Theatre: Special Matinee at 6 p.m. Chinese Illusionist Chung Ling Soo and his Company and at night at 9-30.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

Bank of India, Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, 3 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, Matinee at 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

Annual Meeting, Indo-British Institution, 5-30, H. E. the Governor will preside.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

School Entertainment, Clare Road Convent, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

Concert, Clare Road Convent, Byculla, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Feb. 9.

Orders for the week ending Saturday, February 17th.

Tuesday, 13th:—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in 1st Aid Work and 2nd Class Tests. Cubs—Signalling and Scout Law.

Thursday, 15th:—Fire lighting drill on Maidan at 8-45 p.m. Plain clothes with staves.

Saturday, 17th:—Details issued later.

Will those who were absent from parade on 7th instant, please report to A-S-M to-day.

Accoutrements:—In future, knives with lanyards and life lines will be worn on all uniform parades.

Transfers:—Cub. S. Ericson to Kangaroo Patrol.

Orderly Patrol Leader:—P/L. E. Nissen.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A-S-M in Charge.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Feb. 9.

No. 18—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing Monday, 12th February, 1917.

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week, Lieut. W. Dunkerley.

Orderly Officer next for duty, Lieut W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant E. E. Bellamy.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergeant V. Y. Smith.

Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company Sergeant S. W. Walton.

No. 19—Parades.

Monday, 12th, 7 a.m., Signallers and Range Finders 15-pdr. B. L. Work. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies 15-pdr. Section Gun Drill. Recruits 1, 2 and E. E. Companies' Rifle Exercises.

6-15 p.m., E. E. Company parades at Apollo Company's trousers).

7 p.m., 1 and 2 Companies' recruits rifle exercises, Remainder Fuze Setting and Layers' instructions.

Tuesday, 13th, Same as Monday the 12th.

Wednesday, 14th, 7 a.m., Signalling and Range Finders 15-pdr. B. L. work.

7 a.m., 1 and 2 Companies' 15-pdr. B. L. section gun drill.

7 a.m., 1, 2 and E. E. Companies' recruits rifle exercises.

9-30 p.m., Monthly Whist Drive and Dance, admission Re. 1. Members are requested to invite their friends. Dress uniform.

Thursday, 15th, 7 p.m., 1, 2 and E. E. Companies' recruits rifle exercises.

Friday, 16th, 7 a.m., 1, 2 and E. E. Companies will parade to practise ceremonial as for the inspection of the Inspector-General of Volunteers.

7 p.m., 1, 2 and E. E. Companies' recruits rifle exercises. 1 and 2 Companies' Fuze Setting and Layers' instructions.

Saturday, 17th, 7 a.m., Nos. 1 and 2 Companies' (including recruits) 15-pdr. B. L. instructions in Care and Preservation of Gun and Carriage.

No. 20—Inspection.

The Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps at the Town Hall on 18th instant at 8 a.m. Dress Drill order with side arms. (Artillery Companies' shorts. E. E. Company's trousers.

No. 21—Leave.

The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as stated below:—

Gr. N. B. Goodsir, No. 2 Company, B. V. A., from 6-2-17 to 31-10-17 inclusive.

Spr. E. Crawshaw, E. E. Company, B.V.A., from 7-2-17 to 16-2-17 inclusive.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

NOTICES.

All officers are to return their servant passes for Middle Ground as early as possible to Headquarters.

All the above parades are at Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

All the recruits must attend these parades.

All rifles to be returned to Headquarters by Tuesday morning.

7 p.m., Monday, Tuesday and Friday, D. R. F. Class.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Feb. 9.

136—Parades.—Instructional parades will be held at Headquarters on Mondays and Wednesdays until further orders at 5-30 p.m.

137—Rifle Meeting.—Matches I and XIII will be fired on Saturday, 10th instant.

Matches III and X will be fired on Monday, 12th instant.

Matches IV and V will be fired on Tuesday, 13th instant.

Matches VI and II will be fired on Wednesday, 14th instant.

Match VII will be fired on Thursday, 15th instant.

Match VIII will be fired on Friday, 16th instant.

Match IX will be fired on Saturday, 17th instant.

138—Fire Arms.—Members in possession of private fire arms are requested to register the same at the Adjutant's office at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music this afternoon under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-30.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

"At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, the total attendance of different nationalities in January last was 861 males being 721 and 140 females."

LECTURE ON DHARMA VIJAYA.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p.m., (B.T.), when Swami Omkar Sachchidanandji will deliver a lecture on "Dharma Vijaya."

JAIN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

A general meeting of Association of India will be held on Monday the 12th, instant at the Association Hall at Pydhonie, when the Annual report of Samvat 1972 will be placed before the meeting for approval.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Mr. P. V. Blanchard, will deliver a public lecture on "I on an Oxford Quadragle" this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road. The Rev. Dr. Scott will preside.

ENTERTAINMENT AT PAREL WAR HOSPITAL.

Denver Bill gave another excellent show at the Parel Hospital on Tuesday last. There was a large variety of Wild west novelties of a daring character. He is arranging to give other performances in the near future.

MEMON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients treated in the above dispensary during the month of January 1917, was 3,104, out of these 1,000 male, and 1,694 femalle and 410 children. The daily average of attendance was 100.

THE MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society the above class will meet as usual on Sunday the 11th instant at 8-30 a.m., (S.T.), at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. It will be conducted by Mr. M. D. Altekar.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above union Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan will deliver a lecture on "The Teachings of Islam" to-morrow, at 6 p.m., in the Union Hall, Chawpati (near Wilson College), Mr. Syud Hossain will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY MORAL CLASS.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will expound at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m., "Goldsmith's Traveller and Wordsworth's Prelude." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

INCREASED FACILITIES FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committees in Bombay a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay residing in Girgaum (Municipal D Ward) will be held in the hall of the Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum this evening at 6 p.m., (S.T.), to urge upon the Municipal Corporation of Bombay the necessity for providing increased facilities for primary education in the City. Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan will preside.

HOME RULE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues at Shantaram's Chawl, Mugbhat near Kandewadi at 6 p. m., (S. T.), to-morrow to protest against the proposed continuance of the system of indentured labour in Fiji and other Colonies, and to demand its early abolition. The proceedings of the meeting will be in the wernaculars. Mr. M. K. Gandhi will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Student's Brotherhood Mr. M. J. Antia will deliver a public lecture on "The Iron and Steel Industry in India" this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall. The Senior Sunday Class will meet at the same place on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar will expound Tagore's "Sadhana." The Junior Class will meet at the same time at the Head Quarters when Dr. P. N. Daruvala will expound Nelson Fraser's "The World at War." The classes are open to the public.

MOTOR FATALITY IN BOHRA MUSJID STREET.

A PURE ACCIDENT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner concluded yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, the adjourned enquiry touching the death of Darabshaw Khurshedji Commissariatwala, a Parsi boy, aged about seven years, who was knocked down by the motor car owned and driven by Dr. M. T. Anklesaria. Inspector Fuller led the evidence, while Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for Dr. Anklesaria.

Pherozeshaw Fakirji, a school-boy cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia, said he at once reported the matter to his teacher, who took him and another boy to the Principal. He told the Principal that the deceased was running away with his book, and he also told him that he had seen a motor car coming slowly and that he (witness) had heard the horn blown. He did not mention this before the Coroner at the last hearing because he was not questioned and was answering questions only.

Jehangir Khurshedji Laher, a clerk, cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia, said his attention was first drawn to the car on hearing the noise of the accident. His attention was not drawn to the car before but he saw it a second before the collision. He saw the car travel two or three paces. Witness admitted he was one of those who thought motor cars travelled too fast in Bombay. He was not a motorist and was no judge of speed nor did he know what the speed limit was in Bombay. Motor cars on big roads should not travel faster than the speed sanctioned by Government. He would not call a speed as great as that of a trotting horse a fast speed. If a car travelled faster than that he would consider it fast. Even in a lane such as that in which the fatality occurred he would call the speed of a car equal to that of a trotting horse a proper speed. He was on the third floor. The hood of the car was up. The boy fell on the fore side of the motor car.

Abdul Alaudin deposed to his having seen the car coming at a safe or proper speed. The horn was being blown. He had heard the horn when the car was some ten paces from the scene of occurrence. He saw the deceased coming running, not fast. The deceased ran into the motor car. He fell. Witness did not see anything passed over the child's body. The car stopped there and then.

Replying to the Coroner the witness said the boy came at a speed which could not be called either walking or running. The deceased appeared to be playing and was not paying attention to what was going on in the street.

CASE OF IMPROPER CONDUCT.

Jehangir Dosabhoy Bhimadiwala and Nanabhoy Hormusji Chinoy, who had written letters to the Coroner, and were summoned by the Coroner, were then called into the box. They replied in the negative to the question if they knew anything about the occurrence.

The Coroner expressed his strong disapproval of their conduct, which he said, was improper inasmuch as it was likely to prejudice the Court and he warned them against doing such a thing in the future.

Bhimji Luxman, a cobbler deposed to his having seen the school boys coming out from the back lane, running and playing and to his having heard the horn as the car came down the street. He could not judge at that speed the car was travelling because his back was turned.

Mrs. Ratanbai Nanabhoy Chinoy said she heard a noise and looking in the direction of the noise from the window on the third floor of her house where she was at the time, she saw a motor car standing. She also saw the doctor pick up the boy. Before that she had seen nothing. She could not say at what speed the car was travelling. She knew Dr. Anklesaria against whom she had no ill-feeling.

In reply to Mr. Kapadia the witness said she was a tenant in Mr. Laher's house and she was in his flat on that occasion.

Kaikhoshru Khurshedji, a taxi driver, said the car was on the proper side of the road, two feet away from the wall. The speed lever was on second speed and on second speed it was not possible to drive more than eight or ten miles per hour, it being a eight or ten horse-power car It would make a lot of noise if driven fast on second speed.

Avabai, a Parsi woman, said she was on the balcony of the fourth floor of her house. She saw the car coming slowly down the lane. She also saw three boys running fast down One of the boys ran into the mudguard of the car. The car was stopped at once.

The jury returned a verdict of death by the deceased having been knocked down by Dr. Anklesaria's motor car in Bohra Masjid Street and that the fatality was a pure accident as far as Dr. Anklesaria was concerned.

FATAL CROSSING OF RAILWAY LINE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Abdulla Mahomed, a Mahomedan. It appeared from the evidence that about 9 p.m. on Thursday after the departure of the Gujarat Mail from the Colaba Station an empty waggon was being backed, when two Mahomedans who looked like Pathans, were noticed crossing the line. They attempted to go into one of the carriages and were knocked down by one of the road vans. One of them was killed and the other, who was the deceased, was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he subsequeutly succumbed to his injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following contributions towards the above School have been received:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 1,03,437-10-4; Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Rs. 30; Messrs. The Standard Oil Co. of New York, Bombay, Rs. 25; Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Ltd., Rs. 25; Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Rs. 25; Messrs. The West End Watch Co., Rs. 10; A. J. Billimoria, Esq., Rs. 10; The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, M.A., LL.B., Rs. 10; W. W. P., Rs. 10; Messrs. The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Rs. 10; Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia, Esq., Rs. 10; Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., Rs. 10; The Hon. Sir J. J. Heaton, Kt., I.C.S., Rs. 10; Sir Vasanjee Trikamjee Muljee, Kt., Rs. 10; Ratansi D. Morarjee, Esq., Rs. 10; A. H. P., Rs. 10; B. Reif, Esq., Rs. 10; H. Harwood, Esq., Rs. 10; Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., Ltd., Rs. 10; Hormasji E. Allbless, Esq., Rs. 7; Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 132; Add amount received from the Bombay Victoria Memorial Fund (when the School was started), Rs. 1,78,578-2-8; For the establishment of a free Parsi studentship in the V. M. School for the Blind in the name of the late Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., from the late Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 5,000; Building Grant from the Bombay Government in 3 instalments, Rs. 39,635; Grant for hostels from the Bombay Government, Rs. 25,000. Grand Total Rs. 3,52,059-13-0.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following matches were played yesterday in connection with the Marryat Cup Tournament::

V. Fox beat G. G. Fletcher, 6-1, 6-1.

Capt. Hutchison beat Capt. Ball, 6-1, 6-3.

A. E. Kibblewhite beat T. W. Brough, 6-3 6-1.

E. G. Montgomery beat Major Loch, 6-3, 7-5.

The following match will be played to-day:—

J. E. C. Jukes v. Capt. O. G. Edwards.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

CHUNG LING SOO AND VAUDEVILLE CO.

An excellent performance was arranged for the wounded soldiers yesterday afternoon at the Excelsior Theatre when Chung Ling Soo and full vauderville company entertained them for two hours and a half. From start to finish the show was highly appreciated by the soldiers and at the conclusion three hearty cheers were given for the performers.

Chung Ling Soo will make his first public appearance to-night at 9-30 p.m., and will produce some new and startling tricks. His mysticism will be something new to Bombay. He will be supported by five-star vaudeville acts including Leywood and Norel who have already established a reputation in Bombay for their witty dialogues and humorous salties. Ivey and Madge Aberdare, versatile girls in black and white who do everything entertaining. There will also be, Con Colyer, the novelty comedian, with new ideas, Ethel Hill, an entertainer, of marked ability and Codaro, and excellent violinist.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The current programme now running at the Palace of Varieties (Gaiety and Edwardes Theatres) has, as expected, proved a great success and is drawing crowded houses every night. The chief attraction is a fine musical skit, entitled "The Girl with the Wink," It is an extremely funny story of an amorous lawyer who falls in love with every woman that he meets and is at last found out by his wife. It is full of funny situations and the climax is reached when the cry of "rats" is raised and the "Girl with the Wink" loses her "wink." The piece is produced by Miss Essie Jennings, the famous Australian singer, and the other artistes are Miss Charlotta, Miss Georgie Devoe, Mr. C. Morris and Mr. Wallace. The piece is preceded by vaudeville and a couple of fine comic films. It is altogether an excellent programme which nobody should miss seeing. Next Thursday there will be another great attraction called "The Five Nights."

NEW ALEXANDRA.

The New Alexandra Theatre, will present to-night the filmed version of Sir Rider Haggard's famous novel "She," That the gifted author has no compeer as a vivid writer of extraordinary imaginative power, has long been established, and his first work to be produced on the screen will add still further to the hold Sir Rider Haggard has already secured upon the affections of lovers of real strong fiction. The filmed version of "She" is in six parts, and from its spectacular possibilities seems an ideal subject for the screen, but the difficulty in securing an artiste physically and artistically capable of portraying the character of that mystic creation "She" seemed almost insurmountable. But the producers and the author may consider themselves fortunate when such a charming and gifted artiste as Allies Delysia loomed on their horizon, and they engaged her for the part. Surely no better choice could have been made, for Delysia possesses every attribute for the character, having a beautiful figure, a commanding appearance and all the artistic appreciation of the character necessary to its successful portrayal. The charming and gifted artiste never falters; she gets right inside the character, which fits her like the proverbial glove, and in the result we have an excellent impersonation. That "She" presented many difficulties to the producers which could not adequately be overcome without the expenditure of an enormous sum will be thoroughly realised. The production is as nearly perfect as possible. The great scenes, such as the Judgment Hall, the Divination Chamber, The Hills of Kor, the Incantation Scenes, and the finale, where "She" enters the pillar of Fire and is destroyed are all real solid structures, and together with the Egyptian dresses and appointments, and the lavish display necessary to impress with the Eastern magnificence of "She who must be obeyed," they show how lavish has been the expenditure to ensure such all round excellence. We may safely say then that the film version is without doubt as near a reproduction of the author's ideals as is conceivably possible.

THE NEW ALHAMBRA.

This Universal Special Feature Serial will be re-screened from this week at the New Alhambra Cinema, New Sandhurst Road. Written by the virile American Author Emerson Hough and produced by Franc's Ford, with the specially selected cast headed by Prominent Miss Grace Cunard, Francis Ford and Edie Polo, this serial made a sensation in the cinema loving public when first screened in Bombay, which encouraged the management of The New Alhambra Cinema to reproduce this serial on the Bombay screen on special request. It is a splendid opportunity for these who have missed this splendid serial.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.

This young Cinema is progressing steadily onwards by bringing on the screen new and interesting films. The public seem to appreciate the untiring efforts of the management as is evident from the rush that is daily seen at Kalbadevi. This week's drama "Romany's Revenge" is one of the best films ever screened in Bombay, and is a vivid picture of the wrongs poor unfortunate people suffer in this world through misrepresented circumstances. The story of the plot briefly is; Engineer Romani is out on tour with his guide sandler when he is attacked by two robbers and is killed in the conflict. The charge of murder comes on the poor guide Sandler and he is compelled to disguise himself to avoid law. One of the robbers Gaston becomes the head of a factory by his ill-gotten wealth and falls in love with sandler's wife, not knowing the identity of her husband. She heeds him not and in revenge he seeks the assistance of his ruffiian accomplice who at once recognises sandler and betrays him and poor Sandler owing to circumstantial evidence is sentenced to 15 years hard labour. His child is carried away by gipsys and the wife dies of a broken heart Fifteen years later, this unfortunate child Eva who had now just completed her teens and is well shining in her beauty, is admired and loved by Gaston's son; but Eva who had by now learnt of the wrongs done to her father and mother and also of Gaston's crime skilfully arranges and succeeds in bringing home her revenge on the real culprits amid a very touching and pathetic procedure, and the drama ends with a happy meeting of the lost daughter and the unfortunate father.

Together with the above drama, this week's programme includes other comic films and a round at Kalbadevi is sure to take us again to this celebrated "Asian Cinema Hall."

"CLARIFYING" COMMERCE.

THE PERIL OF ENEMY INFLUENCE.

Suggestions for "clarifying" British commerce of enemy influence after the war were embodied in a paper read by Mr. Wilfred Powell, formerly the British Consul-General in Philadelphia, at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on Jan. 9, says "The Times." Sir Algernon Firth presided.

Mr. Powell urged that in order to prevent the British Empire from falling gradually back into the commercial condition which obtained before the war it was necessary that we should purge ourselves of all German influence. From our business houses all Germans should be eliminated. Only clerks of British birth should be employed, and they should be educated in foreign languages. Greater opportunities and encouragement must be given to students in all branches of scientific research. Capital and Labour must pull together in the commercial strugle which would follow the present war. If the Germans could foment industrial strife within the British Empire they would certainly do so, and if British employers nd employed were beguiled into a quarrel hat would be the Germans' opportunity. If British masters and workmen found it impossible to agree in any industrial dispute the Government should take over the management of the business with a iew to ascertaining the fundamental rights of the ease, and then returning the business to the masters on the understanding that it should be carried on on the basis thus determined. We must purge ourselves of Germans in our social as well as in our business life, and with this object no enemy subject should be allowed to land in any part of the Empire, except by the special permission of the Foreign Office.

Already German shipping firms were preparing for a trade campaign after the war. One German shipping agency had sent out from the United States post-cards setting forth the names of 48 trade centres, and asking their prospective clients to place a mark opposite the name of the country in which they were interested. It was apparent that the purpose of German submarine activity was not only one of "frightfulness" and the blockading of this country, but of doing away with as much as was possible of the shipping of the world. Germany's cunning effort to force peace on the Allies by means of her propaganda in the United States, if it were successful, would place at her command the large quantity of shipping, now interned in her own and neutral ports, and this, added to the ships built in Germany during the war, would give her the supremacy in merchant shipping. The war should be carried on until we were in a position to obtain from Germany an equivalent in tonnage to that of the shipping which had been sunk by her submarines; and after the war any vessel flying the German flag or connected in any way with German interests should be prohibited from coaling at any port in the British Empire without special permission. The excellent warning given in "The Times" recently that "to oust German trade from Portugal was to render but an ill-service to the Portuguese unless we were prepared to supply its place, and nothing as yet had been done in this direction," applied to every country with whom we would have commercial dealings.

The Chairman said steps were being taken to ensure the future cooperation of capital and labour in the United Kingdom and to handle industrial problems with mutual good will.

Mr. F. W. Wile said German commerce had been able to make great progress in the markets of the world because it had been supported by a combination of private enterprise and Government effort hitherto unknown in these islands. In the midst of the present war Germany had a Cabinet of eminent business men preparing for the resumption of trade after peace should have been declared.

DHOBI CHARGED WITH THEFT.

GETS SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Aboo alias Anna Aspana, a dhobi, was charged by Deputy Inspector Dyer with theft of clothes containing a watch, and Government Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 158-8 belonging to Ebrahim Shamsudin. The court sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment

A VAGRANT SENTENCED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Deputy Inspector Marshall charged Edward Bradby with leaving the Government Workhouse without permission on the 27th October last. The accused was arrested in a drunken state, near the Crawford Market, begging. He could not remember having left the Government Workhouse without permission; he was working with a Cinematograph Company at present. The accused who had two previous convictions was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Your love for your children

naturally makes you anxious to obtain for them the best strengthmaker that money can buy.

This, SCOTT'S Emulsion can safely claim to be. The cod liver oil used in its preparation is the purest and most nourishing in the world; whilst the SCOTT process makes it so digestible that every drop is available for the nourishment of every part of the body.

A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion strengthens the lungs, aids the easy formation of the teeth, promotes growth and an increase in weight and lays the foundation of vigorous health and a sound constutition.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

To make real Shortbread.

It is quite easy to have your own shortbread, scones, jam sandwich, and many other delicious kinds of cakes, fancy bread and pastry made at home, if you tell your cook to use

"PaisleyFlour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder

for the raising.

Add one part to eight parts of ordinary flour. Mix well, dry. Recipes in every tin.

Well-known and Famous TAILORS

Reliable Shirts Maker

SPECIALITIES:

Jodhpore breeches and Riding habits.

VULLEY & SONS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Holland House,
next to Hotel Majestic,
Colaba Causeway, BOMBAY.

Look Sharp!

FRESH CONSIGNMENT HAS COME NOW

FOOT DRESS FOR LADIES

LATEST SELECTIONS FROM ENGLISH MARKETS.

FOR SMART, GRACEFUL, HIGHLY FINISHED AND REALLY COMFORTABLE SHOES FOR LADIES.

The largest stock is kept by ourselves.

TENNIS SHOES A SPECIALITY

PLEASE CALL AT

Messrs. TAJBHOY & Co.

HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR MERCHANTS,

BABIA MANSION, OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY.

STOP INDENTURED LABOUR BY 31st MAY.

BOMBAY'S EMPHATIC DEMAND.

GREAT MEETING AT THE EXCELSIOR.

IMPASSIONED SPEECHES

SLAVERY AND WORSE.

The Excelsior Theatre was packed to its utmost capacity, yesterday, on the occasion of the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to protest against indentured labour. Not only was the theatre packed but late-comers could find no room and had to stand outside. There was a large company including representatives of all classes and communities and a number of ladies. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy presided and among those present were: Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Lady Mehta, Lady Tata, Sir Jagmohandas, Lady Jagmohandas, Sir Stanley Reed, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Polak, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. K. Natrajan, the Hon. Dr. Fernandez, Miss Hamabai Petit, Mr. Oomer Sobhani, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. D. B. Lam and others.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy was voted to the chair.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Secretary to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Committee, read messages of sympathy with the object of the meeting. The Hon. Mr. Birkett in his message expressed his regret that he could not attend the meeting on account of a previous engagement and his entire sympathy with the object of the meeting and also expressing a hope that the appeal would meet with the reception it deserved from the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The question of Indentured Labour which we have met here this evening to consider, has engaged so much public attention for a long time that it is not necessary for me to trouble you at any length. The question has three aspects, economical, political and moral and on every one of them we have had pronouncements of great authority after independent and disinterested inquiry. As regards its economical aspect, the Government of India have after adducing a great number of facts and figures, in their Resolution of the 15th November, 1916, shown clearly that there are many places in India where as good or almost as good wages are paid for unskilled labour, as those earned by the unfortunate indentured labourers in the Colonies, and that if there are places in India where the wages are miserably low, the labourers could easily emigrate to other places in India itself, where the field for labour is very large and affords better remuneration.

As regards the political aspect of the question, the case put forward by Lord Hardinge's Government in their memorable Despatch to the Secretary of State, dated the 15th October, 1915, is so emphatic and unanswerable that I request your earnest attention to the following passage from it:—"But whatever may be the extent of the economic advantage arising from the emigration of indentured labour, the political aspect of the question is such, that no one who has at heart the interests of British Rule in India can afford to neglect it. It is one of the most prominent subjects in Indian political life to-day and its discussion arouses more bitterness perhaps than that of any other outstanding question. For, Indian politicians, moderate and extreme alike, consider that the existence of this system which they do not hesitate to call by the name of slavery brands their whole race in the eyes of the British Colonial Empire with the stigma of helotry. How, they ask, will a British Colonial ever admit us into the fellowship of citizens of the Empire, when he knows that men of our country and colour can be purchased for five years for five shillings a week?"

I am sure, ladies and gentlemen, you will pardon me for quoting this long extract when you consider that the conclusions it contains, were the conclusions arrived at by the highest authorities in this country after grave deliberation and were communicated for the consideration of his Majesty's Government with a deep sense of responsibility.

PROSTITUTION BY FORCE.

As regards the moral aspect of this question the Government of India added as follows in the same Despatch:—"It is firmly believed in this country, and it would appear not without grave reason, that the women emigrants are too often living a life of immorality in which their persons are by reason of pecuniary temptation or official pressure at the free disposition of their fellow-recruits, and even of the subordinate managing staff. The feelings which these beliefs engender are strong. As far back as 1910 when moving a Resolution in favour of the abolition of Indentured Labour in Natal, the late Mr. Gokhale (cheers) mentioned the unanimous feeling of his party and of Indians in South Africa that indenture should be abolished everywhere."

Those of you who have read the reports of Mr. Andrews (cheers) and Mr. Pearson on the condition of things found by them in Fiji know how terrible is the lot of the indentured labourers. They have been *led into enslavement by guile* as Mr. Gokhale declared in 1912 before the Imperial Legislative Council. And as regards the women their fate is *prostitution by force*, in the feeling words of the Rev. Mr. Andrews. And what graver indictment could there be of the system than in the facts that there were in Fiji alone *twenty* times as many suicides and *eighty* times as many murders as in India?

You all know, ladies and gentlemen, that one of the last acts of Lord Hardinge as Viceroy was his announcement of the decision of Government to abolish the indentured system. (Cheers.) Of all the great services rendered by our late Viceroy none was of greater importance. The Secretary of State, in accepting his decision on behalf of his Majesty's Government added the proviso that time should be allowed to enable the Colonies hitherto availing themselves of Indian indentured labour to adjust themselves to the new conditions. This did not seem to us unreasonable and we accepted it in a loyal and hopeful spirit relying on the strength of our case and on the support and sympathy of the British people in every part of the Empire.

POSTPONEMENT OF REMEDY.

But, ladies and gentlemen, it was recently announced that an assurance had been given from London that Indentured Emigration from India was to be allowed for another five years. (Shame.) This meant that the system was to continue for ten years more with consequences which have been rightly described and widely felt as alike demoralising and dishonouring. From all parts of India protests have been made against such a postponement of the promised remedy for an admitted wrong. We have felt it our duty to invite the citizens of Bombay to join in the protest.

On Wednesday last his Excellency the Viceroy gave us the assurance before the Imperial Legislative Council that the Government of India have not been sleeping over their pledges. We accept that assurance gratefully and without reserve, and we wish only to strengthen the hands of our Government ("hear, hear") in the Conference which, his Excellency said, is about to meet in London to formulate a scheme, in Indian and Colonial interests, embodying conditions acceptable to both.

There is no service and no sacrifice which this country is not prepared to render and to suffer during the war in the common interests of the Empire. (Cheers.) We know that the Empire's economic interests have to be safeguarded with every care. We have no wish for the sudden dislocation of any industry on which those interests depend. No one desires or demands that the indentured labourers should be withdrawn from the Colonies by a stroke of the pen or a sudden fiat of the Legislature. If a Bill were passed to-day to abolish the system the labourers would still continue under their contract in the Colonies for five long years and long before that time the war will end, as it must end, in victory for our Sovereign and his great Allies. (Cheers.)

HELP AGAINST THE REPUGNANT SYSTEM.

Ignorance has been the main cause here and elsewhere for the continuance of a system so hurtful to India's feelings and so injurious to the best interests of British Rule. That ignorance has been largely dispelled, thanks to devoted and disinterested workers, both British and Indian, like Mr. Gandhi (cheers) and Mr. Polak (cheers) whom I am glad to welcome here to-day on your behalf, and the Rev. Mr. Andrews (cheers) for whose absence I am sure you are all as sorry as I am. It is our task, ladies and gentlemen, to assist in dispelling whatever ignorance there might yet remain in any part of the Empire, and I should like to add how grateful we feel to men like the Bishop of Madras (cheers) and the venerable Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarker for joining us in the task. (Cheers.) I confidently expect that when our British fellow-subjects throughout the Empire fully realise all that is involved in the position we have taken up they will not fail to reciprocate our wishes, and to give us every help against a system so repugnant to the principles which at this very hour they are shedding their blood and sacrificing their all to defend and promote. And they will do that all the more readily when they understand that the system is not less repugnant now to the awakened consciousness of India's people as a self-respecting unit of his Majesty's Empire. (Cheers.)

IMMEDIATE ABOLITION DEMANDED.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar moved the following resolution:

1. "That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay respectfully represents to the Government of India and his Majesty's Secretary of State for India that public opinion throughout this country views with alarm the continuance of the system of Indentured Emigration from India, which is admitted to be fraught with disastrous consequences to the moral well-being of the Emigrants and which is viewed universally as dishonouring and humiliating this Country; and this meeting earnestly appeals to them for the immediate and unconditional abolition of the system and the total prohibition of recruitment of Indentured Labour; and that, in any case, the system should not be continued after 31st May, 1917, whether the forthcoming Conference in London shall have met and reported or not by that date."

(b) "This meeting further submits to the Government of India that the said Conference should be so constituted as to include a sufficient number of members chosen by bodies representing Indian public opinion."

(c) "This meeting further urges upon the Government of India that they should accept no scheme recommended by the said Conference until the public bodies of India have had an opportunity of examining such scheme and tendering their opinions thereon."

(d) "This meeting requests that during the intervening period recruitment, if any, shall be confined only to bona fide families, and that no single men or women shall be permitted to proceed under contract, whilst special precautions should be taken to explain to intending Emigrants in their own mother tongues the nature of the Contracts to be entered into by them."

Sir Narayan said the question upon which they had met together to express their unanimous opinion, was a question which he regarded as one of imperial character, one in which the honour and integrity and the very foundation of British rule in India were involved. (Cheers). What did indentured labour which they condemned stand for? To them it stood in a three-fold capacity—first as the lovers of their country secondly as the subjects of his Majesty the King-Emperor, and lastly as the children of God. (Cheers). Here were an illiterate, ignorant class of men, their own kith and kin, although belonging to the lower classes. Here they were subjected to what was called recruitment, here the recruiters came from some of the Colonies and held forth before them, certain attractions, and by means of inducement under the sanction of Government and law, enticed them. And when these men went there they found themselves in the hands of—what should he call them—yes, in the hands of Satan (shame). The peril of the system was this, that these ignorant men were induced to go out of the country, and there induced to undertake labours on account of the attractions held before them. But the chief point of the system was this, that our women were being degraded (shame) Slavery was more honourable than this degradation, but to betray the woman, to degrade her into something less than a prostitute was worse. They all stood as sinners in the eyes of God and of men (cheers.) On the day the State was allowed to trifle with the honour of women under a system of indenture, and set aside their rights, on that day was its day of doom. Let them acknowledge with gratitude all that the late Viceroy, the present Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India have said that they would not encourage immorality. This agitation was for the purpose of strengthening their hands in doing the right thing for India.

CIVILISATION DEPENDS ON PURITY OF WOMEN.

He referred to the speech of H. H the Maharaja of Alwar at the banquet given to the Maharaja of Bikaner when the former said that it was their wish and desire to revive the ancient civilisation of India under British protection. The ancient civilisation of this country depended on the purity and chastity of their women and the purdah system was there for the purpose. Sir James Campbell had said that the Indian woman however fallen she might be, was still more modest than any other woman in the world (here, hear). Let the Government know therefore that the Indian sentiment on this question was very intense. They knew how the sentiments of their women were being trifled with for the maintaining of industry and commence Perish that industry and perish that commerce if the wishes of our women were to be trifled with for the sake of pelf (hear, hear). Because these women were treated like that he felt that our sisters, our mothers, and our wives were being treated like that (Shame). Once the conscience of the British public was aroused on the question the British public would rise and say that this system ought not to be allowed for a single moment. The Viceroy had told them that a Conference would be sitting in London to consider this question in the month of May, and he felt that the people who were principally concerned with it should be consulted and public opinion consulted before coming to a definite decision in the matter (hear, hear). He, therefore, hoped that the Viceroy would see that the public bodies in this country were consulted in the matter which concerned them so vitally Speaking on the third part of the proposition he said that no one should be allowed to indenture himself, or herself, unless the whole position was explained to him or her. What he said was in consonance with British policy and British legislation in this country. He said they should be explained the whole thing thoroughly and should be allowed to consult a lawyer. This was a question which affected the honour of the country, the honour of the Empire, upon which the good name and the integrity of the British Empire and India rested. (Loud cheers).

DR. MACKICHAN.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, seconding the resolution, said:

It is a fortunate circumstance that in contending against the evils to which this resolution refers we have the sincere and whole hearted support of the Government of India. We welcome the noble utterance of his Excellency the Viceroy that if by a stroke of the pen he could abolish these evils he would do so. We have also the assurance given by him that the Colonial Governments accept the decision of the Government of India and are preparing to adapt their policy to it. And yet I feel that it is none the less incumbent upon us to pass this resolution in order that all the various Governments within the Empire that are concerned with this question and the Supreme Government of the Empire as represented by the British Parliament may know how deeply the heart of India has been moved by the unrighteousness of the present system of indenture and how insistant is the demand for its abolition. We rejoice to learn that a few months hence a conference will be held in London to formulate a scheme of labour-supply that will be free from the evils which have roused such a volume of righteous indignation. But in all such negotiations there are influences at work against which the resolution which we pass to-day is directed. We are contending not against the purposes of Government which is at one with us in regard to the principles on which our action is based, but against the selfishness of those who would exploit the labour of their fellowmen in the interests of personal gain. We desire to strengthen the hands of the Conference against the pressure that it is bound to experience from the side of those who may find it to be in their interest to delay unduly the carrying out of the righteous measures which Government contemplates. In all public movements for the redress of unrighteousness this is the force against which we have ultimately to contend. It is the vested interests of those who profit by unrighteousness that constitute the most formidable obstacle to all such reforms. We have seen how in Great Britain the endeavour to combat the evils of intemperance has been rendered largely ineffective through the enormous political influences of those who are interested in the drink traffic. The best impulses of the best Governments may often be overborne by the selfishness of those who are interested in the continuance of a system that cannot be defended on moral grounds or even on the grounds of national safety.

NOT A CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION.

The resolution which has been submitted to you is not intended to be an infringement of that unwritten understanding to which the Viceroy has referred that controversial questions should remain in abeyance during the period of the war. That is an understanding by which all loyal citizens of the Empire must feel themselves to be bound. I am profoundly convinced that the loyal observance of this self denying ordinance by India will do infinitely more to win for it what it needs that any amount of political agitation; for it will tend to establish and confirm the mutual confidence and good-will out of which all truly progressive reform must come.

But this question does not belong to the region of controversy. It is not a question of what is wise or expedient in the political sense; it is a question of righteousness. It belongs to a region which stands above all politics—it is preeminently a moral question and whether living in a time of peace or a time of war it demands an answer and it calls for a reasonable measure of haste in the execution of the resolutions in which that answer finds expression. A plea has been put forth for a reasonable delay in the process of adjustment; all we ask for is a reasonable haste. And in order that these measures should be carried out with the rapidity that is called for in adjusting ourselves to a true moral standard it is above all things necessary that the world should know with what feelings these who know anything of the wrongs inflicted on the Indian labourer regard this system, and with what shame every true citizens of the Empire views its continuance.

It is no defence of slavery that numbers of slaves enjoy prosperity and a kind of happiness under that iniquitous system. It is no defence of indentured labour to say that any individuals, whether labourers or employers of labour, have found it advantageous. These advantages have accrued to the one through the surrender of his rightful human heritage and to the other from his exploitation of the helplessness of his fellowmen. In both cases slavery and indentured labour the system is based on unrighteousness and the fact of the unrighteousness of any procedure demands its immediate abandonment.

RIGHTEOUSNESS AND FREEDOM.

And I feel confident that this will be the issue of the present struggle. It is true that a nation or Empire at war is a nation preoccupied with one great concern. Far be it from any one of us to do anything or say any word that would hinder our nation in its supreme efforts for victory—a victory that is as necessary to the future well-being of the world as it is to that of the Empire. But war does more than cause preoccupation. It awakens the mind of a nation to great moral issues and perhaps at no other time has the heart of the Empire been more open to the cry of the suffering than in these days of stern struggle. The spirit of self sacrifice has diffused itself throughout the wide bounds of the British Empire which has poured forth its blood freely in the defence of weak and suffering nations. Britain has entered on this war in the discharge of a holy mission. The standard which it follows into the fields of death and suffering has, emblazoned on it, the words "Righteousness and Freedom." Strange and incredible would it be if a people thus aroused and facing every moment the greatest issues of the moral and spiritual life should feel itself deflected from its great national purpose if it turned for a moment to hear the cry that comes to it from distant portions of its Empire on behalf of the mute and bewildered victims of an unrighteous interference with human freedom.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobhani, said, it gave him great pleasure to support the resolution. He was sorry that his ill-health prevented him from indulging in a lengthy speech. In fact his medical adviser had advised him not to go out but so great was the interest he felt in this question that he came there. He fully endorsed every remark that had fallen from the previous speaker and he added that the system of indentured labour was nothing short of slavery and it must be abolished without a moment's delay. (Applause).

LADY MEHTA.

Lady Mehta further supporting the resolution, said:—

I rise to heartily support the Resolution which has been moved by Sir Narayen Chandavarker and the Rev. Dr. Mackichan in such spirited and eloquent terms. Many indeed have been the heart rending facts of the hardship, the misery, the immorality and the consequent degradation of our helpless Indian labourers, men and women, in the different British Colonies for many a year past—hardship, misery and degradation indescribable and unprecedented which are as un-British as they are a dark and dolorous spot on the fair name of the great British people and their civilisation. But the authentic accounts which have of late reached Mr. Andrews and Mr. Polak, whose deep and abiding sympathy for our unfortunate brothers and sisters in that region and elsewhere we cannot but heartily admire and applaud, are indeed such as to move even celestial hearts to pain. If nothing before could condemn the system of indentured labour, which is only a softened phase of gross helotry, the appalling accounts of the condition of the Indian labourers in that notorious island ought to condemn it in the most emphatic terms of which the English language is capable. It should convince the Government of India that the moral savagery practised by the Fiji planters is intolerable and in a way worse than the physical one of the modern Hun. Indeed, the spirit of civilised humanity revolts against it.

There can be no compromise, no forbearance, and no postponement in this respect. Though we are grateful to H. E. the Viceroy for the pronouncement he has made on this subject in his speech in the Imperial Council on Wednesday last, I cannot refrain from observing that he has, as the "Times of India" to-day has justly observed, not appreciated the true Indian sentiment. It says: "Public opinion in this country is united in asking that the system of indenture shall not be prolonged for a moment longer than is absolutely necessary. Five years is too long a period to allow a system so rightly detested and open to such abuses as have been exposed! No such disturbance of any economic interest or any other was necessary in Natal. Then why should five years be necessary for Fiji? The system is past all that. There can be no tinkering and no mending. It must be brought to an end and that swiftly without a day longer than necessary. It is therefore our bounden duty to respectfully pray to Government that the sooner the act is repealed the better for the fair name and fame of the great British nation, whose love of liberty is unquenchable and whose civilisation and humanity stand in the front rank of all the great nations of the globe With these words I cordially support the Resolution. (Applause).

MR. H. S. POLAK.

Mr. H. S. Polak said he was speaking in disguise on behalf of Mr. C. F Andrews whose greater duty had kept him at Delhi. He wished he could be there to tell in his own inimitable language and high moral fervour of something which he had seen and heard in Fiji. Mr. Polak personally had not been able to visit Fiji, but he knew something of Natal and the horrors there. Mr. Andrews had told them the simple way in which the married and unmarried women were being treated by the manager of a plantation. He first of all separated the married couples and took the unmarried women and allowed them to so many men (shame). Mr. Polak then related the instance of a Brahmin lady who had been decoyed to an emigration depot by a wire sent to her from another place that her husband was ill; there her chastity was tried to be outraged, but unsuccessfully; on the steamer she came to know a Bengali gentleman who also was going to Fiji to take up an appointment and who put her in charge of a coolie but as soon as she landed in that country she was allotted to some men just as other women were. On the journey her honour was unsuccessfully assaulted (shame). "The shame was not hers but yours" said Mr. Polak. In Fiji she managed to run away from the estate and then she accidentally came to meet the very Bengali gentleman who had befriended her on the journey, and that gentleman seeing that there was no other way of protecting her honour than that of marrying her ultimately married her. Mr. Andrews had told them that one woman was sold to five men, and this Brahmin lady had managed to save her honour for many months until she was rescued by the Bengali gentleman. Suicides in Fiji were 20 times and the murder rate 80 times than what it was in India Suicides were among the women who found themselves betrayed and ruined there and the murders were among the women who had betrayed in their turn and who had been betrayed; 90 per cent. of the crime in Fiji was called Indian crime there. They knew what a low percentage of crime there was in India. There things were still going on in Fiji and Fiji was one of the worst Crown Colonies that were getting this labour. Lord Chelmsford had told them that he was going to increase the number of women, that is the sex ratio. What did this mean? It either meant that they were going to send more women there and condemn them to prostitution. There was no remedy for this state of things, unless the system was totally abolished. The Government of India had condemned wholeheartedly the system of Indentured labour in their Despatch of 1915 and they had said that it was no part of their duty to supply labour to the Colonies. That was the most fundamental fact.

ALTERNATIVE SYSTEM.

They must keep them to that point, and the onus of devising an alternative scheme must be thrown on the Colonies. The alternative proposal was the improved Kangani system, which was prevalent in Ceylon and let them see what happened there, In 1916 the Government sent a Commission consisting of Government officials, who were there to defend the system, to Ceylon; this Commission had not examined a single Indian coolie and no Indian gentleman was sitting on the Commision; but they had come to the conclusion that ninety-nine per cent. of the estates had many abuses, which had to be corrected. He then related the case of the Afghan who had deliberately shot a coolie woman working on an estate and who had been very kindly and obligingly asked by the magistrate what fine he would be able to pay and ultimately fined Rs. 100 for the murder of the poor woman. That was the system which was proposed to be introduced under the guise of a purified system (shame). They all knew what evils underlay this system as it was prevalent in the Federated Malay States and other Colonies. This Kangani system had been abolished by the Colonies as being unsuitable for their requirements and as impossible and impracticable. For the sake of supplying four British Colonies with about 8,000 Indian labourers the whole country was being turned upside down. The Government of India were trying to adjust the economic interests of the planters to the moral conditions of the people of India. He hoped that at the London Conference there would be Indians, to represent the interests of the Indians. He also hoped that when the "Round Table" people had a square talk about the affairs of India they would discuss the plans for the betterment of the recruiting system. The onus for suggesting a better system lay upon those people. They were not there to sell, but to protect the honour of the country. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Lady Jagmohandas said the sufferings of the labourers in Fiji were intolerable. Those of the women there were especially so. They in India all recognised the sanctity of the marriage tie and they could easily imagine how unfortunate the position of the Indian women must be in Fiji, where one woman was sold to three men. The system must be put a stop to at the earliest moment.

The resolution was carried amid acclamation.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

MR. H. A. WADYA.

Mr. H. A. Wadya proposed:—

"That the Chairman be and is hereby authorised and requested to communicate the above Resolution to his Majesty's Secretary of State for India and H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India by telegram."

Mr. Wadya said they were told that by taking part in this agitation they would be embarrassing the Government. But then this was not of our doing. The responsibility for this lay on those who had allowed them to remain under the impression that this nefarious system must remain for another five years. They have not had one word either from the Government in India or London. One word from the India Office could have removed this alarming apprehension. The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, had volunteered to remove the misapprehension regarding the representation of the 19 members of the Imperial Legislative Council regarding reforms, but he had not removed the apprehension that the promise had been given in London to continue the system for another five years. If our rulers were to look into our hearts they would not be making the mistake which they were making now. None of them wished that there should be any misunderstanding, any misapprehension, or anything to agitate the people, but the forces on the other side were against them. Indians had devoted their hearts and their energies to the supreme task to which his Majesty's Government was devoted at the present moment, and let them tell the British Government that in spite of all the sacrifices and sorrow they had suffered there was a sense of bewilderment that the interests, the pecuniary interests of a remote part of the Empire, were being considered of more value than the interests of Indians. That was a consideration which should not be allowed to outweigh. Our brothers and sisters should not be allowed to be deprived of their fundamental rights of disposing of their labour and their bodies as free citizens. It was their right to remove such a law from the statute book. If any consideration from the India Office, from the Colonial Office, came in the exercise of their right to legislate for the people of India, they would all regard it as a price of their dependence. Let them appeal to

(Continued on page 10.)

FREE PRESENT!

GOOD OPPORTUNITY

To the Public

to obtain cheap & good things only for a short time.
1,000 post cards, printed with customers' advertisement on good quality white cards on one side in any colour Ink will be supplied
for Rs. 4/- only and shall give one most useful
12 months Big figure Calendar free,

CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY
TEL. NO. 2730.

COMMERCIAL **FIAT** VEHICLES.

THE USER

TESTIFIES:—

The Lorries are doing excellent work and have already done some FIFTEEN THOUSAND ODD MILES with practically NO trouble. They are splendid machines and quite the best LORRIES I have had UNDER my charge.

* * *

We have other makes of Cars here now, but the results are just the same FIATS FIRST EVERY TIME

After Severe Work

On Indifferent Roads.

Early deliveries of 1½ & 3½ Ton Vehicles.

SOLE AGENTS:

Bombay Motor Car Co., Ld.,

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

USEFUL BOOKS.

(1) USEFUL INSTRUCTION.

For all communities in matters religious moral and other. In three Vols. in 166 subjects. Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 7.

(2) BEAUTY AND JOY.

An interesting and instructive novel of Indian Life (original), a moral guide for all communities, of about 950 pages. Price Re. 1-8.

(3) A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.

Price As. 2.

(4) GOOD READING.

Of about 200 pages. Price As. 8.

Postage in all extra. All in English

By

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI.

B.A., LL.B.

Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side BOMBAY.

DUMAS (near Surat).

Marble & Tile Merchants and Contactors, Engravers and Sculptors.

ALSO IMPORTERS OF

Marble Figures, Flower Vases, Fountains, Portland Cements, Etc., Etc.

MARBLE TILES & SLABS, WHITE GLAZED AND OTHER TILES ALWAYS IN LARGE STOCKS

MOTILAL MOOLCHUND & Co.

15, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY

PATANKAR'S

TONIC SYRUP

Improves appetite and increases body weight.

Re. 1 a Bottle.

PATANKAR MAYDEO & CO.,

GIRGAON ROAD, BOMBAY.

A DROP OF

BIKSON'S OTTO PHULBAHAR

Makes you feel like bathing in the best of scents

ORDER TO-DAY FROM

BIKSON & Co.

BAZAR GATE, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Chairman:—The Hon. Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E.)

MAXIMUM BENEFITS

at

MINIMUM COSTS

if you

INSURE YOUR LIFE

with

THE BOMBAY LIFE.

Apply for particulars to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,

Managing Director.

Apollo Street,

Fort, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT Co., Ld.

(Established 1869.)

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

Assets Exceed Rs. 2,00,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

10, 21 & 22 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England.

Insurance granted against loss or damage by FIRE on property of every description at lowest current rates.

General Agent and Attorney in Bombay

YOOSUF I. A. LALLJEE,

Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

GEMS JEWELLERY

of of

All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.

Record Low Prices

M. NAGERSHETH SONS,

East India Merchants,

25, Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.

(America.)

DENTAL SURGEON.

275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,

Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

PLOTS TO LET.

FOR GARAGES WORKSHOPS. etc., at Lamington Road, near Byculla Club.

Apply to:—

RAMCHANDRA JANKOJI,

Grass Merchant Lamington Road.

TO BE LET.

AT Colaba top-floor flats, commanding panoramic view, just close to the sea, fitted with electric lights and upto-date sanitary accommodation, especially suited to European families. An ideal place for residence during the approaching hot season. Rent Rs. 95 per month each. Special facilities will be given to persons engaging the flats on or before the 1st of March, 1917. Apply to the MANAGER, 58, Kamal Mansions, Colaba.

6961

NICHOLSON DENTIST

FROM LONDON HOSPITAL)

OPPOSITE COOK'S BUILDINGS,

41, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE

MERCANTILE INSTITUTE OF MOTORING,

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Undertakes training in Motor Mechanics and Driving. Apply:— SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED:—BUILDING OWNERS AND CONTRACTORS TO KNOW THAT:—

Messrs F. MURAGLIA & Co.

Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY

having bought by contract a large stock of

MARBLE, TILES, etc.

Are in a position to offer the better qualities at comparatively cheaper rates.

A trial will convince.

Professor HARISH CHANDRA.

You know health is the chief source to attain your object; without that its difficult to get on well in any line. I cure diseases without medicine and improve your bodily strength too, by my system 15 minutes daily practice makes you enjoy good health. Many cured. Wonderful results. Apply:—

PROFESSOR HARISH CHANDRA.

Edroos Building.

Opp. Imperial Cinema,

Churney Road.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EXPERT preparation as for the past sixteen years for High Commercial, Banking, Secretarial, Accountancy and Indian Government Auditor's Diploma Examinations on practical lines.

Prospectus on application.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTETS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
United India	8
Government and the Drink Evil ...	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	9
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Indentured Labour	7
"The Proposed War Bonus" Loan	10
Imperial Conference	10
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	6
GENERAL NEWS.	
Imperial Council	10
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	11
THE WEATHER	5
COMMERCIAL	5

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 10, 1917.

UNITED INDIA.

It is to be hoped that the full significance of the great gathering of the Ruling Princes of India the other night will be brought home to the British public and the Imperial Government. Steps should be taken to publish in a convenient form the full text of the principal speeches delivered at Wednesday night's banquet, with a view to their being made accessible to all members of Parliament and the leading publicists of Great Britain. Nor is it less important and necessary that in India itself the real meaning and moral of that memorable occasion,—we use the phrase deliberately,—should be clearly realized. What is the message that they delivered? In the first place, we must recognise that the Ruling Princes of India met together, of their own accord and initiative, and animated by a common sentiment of Imperial duty and patriotic purpose. They were assembled together not as the spokesmen of States comprising so many scattered units, but as the representatives jointly speaking for one-third of India, and for one-fourth of her population. That in itself augurs a substantial and welcome advance upon the conservatism of an earlier day. It is a fit measure of the new outlook that inspires their distinguished Order. That the Ruling Princes of India should be animated by a unity of purpose and a community of aim and aspiration is, indeed, a phenomenon of the happiest augury for the future of India. But that is not all. Their solidarity, as was made clear with striking effect and unmistakable emphasis on Wednesday night, has a wider range: they have made common cause with their fellow-countrymen of British India for all purposes of national advancement, and never, in our settled conviction, have they proved themselves more worthy of the goodwill and respect with which a living tradition has ever surrounded them, than in thus coming forward to take their stand upon the common platform of Indian patriotism. Prince after Prince got up to testify to his devotion to the cause of the Motherland. It was not a matter of serving this State or that, one Province or another. They have no lesser pre-occupation than the dignity of India, and the attainment by her of her rightful position in the Empire, and her just place among nations: a purpose in which every patriot son of the common Motherland is with them and they with him. The Ruling Princes of India share, too, with their fellow-countrymen of British India the profound conviction that their great and glorious land cannot be cheated of that destiny which, in the dispensation of Providence, was assured to her when her fate was linked with that of England, the home of liberty and freedom. As the Maharaja of Alwar said in his truly eloquent speech:

"Is it possible that a nation who has drawn the sword for protecting the liberties of weaker nations,—such as Belgium,—will overlook our rights and claims to raise our heads on a footing of equality with the other Dominions? When the war is successfully over and the British people extend to India their hand of comradeship and entrust us to weild the destinies of our own country, your Highness can assure them that we shall be as ready to garsp their hand with feelings of warm gratitude and emotion as we have been to discharge our dyties in the present crisis."

The Maharaja of Patiala, too, expressed the hope that when the proper time comes his Majesty's Government and the British statesmen will see the justification of giving India her proper place. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar also struck the same note of sensitiveness to national honour and integrity, and of confident hope for the future of India in the scheme of the Empire. As for the Maharaja of Bikanir he abundantly vindicated his position not only as the accredited spokesman for his fellow-Princes but as a truly national representative. We have quoted in a previous article from his statesmanlike pronouncement, and we cannot do better than conclude this by another passage from his speech:

Big changes are in the air including the reconstruction and reconstitution of our Empire and though at present the immediate energies of all of us must be devoted to winning the war, yet when by God's Infinite Grace, the Arms of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and those of our brave Allies are crowned with victory,—an event which happily is already in sight,—I sincerly believe that the British statesmanship and British sense of Justice and fairness will rise equal to the occasion and accord to our country that place to which her position in the Empire and her loyal services to the Crown entitle her. We may, therefore, confidently assume that Great Britain and the British Nation who have so bravely made, and are still making, such tremendous sacrifices to uphold the cause of justice and humanity, will not forget the just claims and aspirations of India to enable her to work out her destiny under Britain's guiding hand and protection.

GOVERNMENT AND THE DRINK EVIL.

Seldom in modern times have the evils of drink been so vividly brought home,—especially to the people in belligerent countries,—as under the stress of the present struggle. Seldom, too, have more drastic measures been taken or proposed to be taken to combat them. The prohibition by the Government of Russia early in the war of the sale of Vodka throughout the Czar's dominion was the first as it has been one of the outstanding and most redeeming features of the war. France soon followed the statesmanlike example of her Ally by prohibiting the sale of Absinthe, indulgence in which had for decades sapped the vitality of hundreds of her sons. In Great Britain, soon after the outbreak of the war, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the feeling and judgment of the thinking minds in the nation when he emphatically declared that the country had to fight two enemies: drink and Germany; and that the former was the greater of the two. The Central Control Board was established and endowed by Parliamentary Statue with large powers and with its policy of rigorous restriction, it has been able to put down the traffic to some extent. But, as the "Daily News" stated the other day, "impregnable as the entrenchments of the liquor trade have proved in the past, the scandal of the present situation has gone to lengths that even a public long inured to the evils of the drink traffic declines to tolerate." The result has been that there appears to be little question that the Government are about to make a further endeavour to solve the drink problem, and the method favoured is that of purchase and State ownership. State ownership in the United Kingdom means ownership by the people, enjoyed and exercised in accordance with public opinion, and there is no doubt that, by thus having a free hand in dealing with the question of liquor consumption and control, the State will be able to weaken, if not to eradicate, a force so disastrous in its reactions on national efficiency and national morals.

That being the trend of thought and action in Europe, what should be the corresponding policy and action to be followed in this country, by the great bulk of whose population, drink is not regarded as almost a necessity as it is in the west? In fact, there are few countries where the social, let alone the religious, life and traditions of the people, would facilitate the total prohibition of drink with so complete and overwhelming a force as in India. Apparently, however, the official heirarchy in India is not amenable to the nobler influences of the war and is too obstinate to profit by the example of Great Britain and her Allies. That is the conclusion which one who has read the speeches of official members,—with their specious arguments,—on the resolution which Mr. Sarma moved in the Imperial Legislative Council on Thursday pleading for an extension of public control of liquor traffic in the country has difficulty in avoiding. Sir George Barnes was very sympathetic, so indeed were all the official members who spoke on the resolution—but in the usual official manner. He stated that he did not care to discuss the resolution in detail because a few months ago the Secretary of State sent a memorandum to the Government of India containing certain recommendations of Sir Herbert Roberts,—which were referred to in these columns,—which had been circulated to the local Governments for their views and that until these views were received and considered, he was not in a position to make any definite pronouncement on the subject. It is not a definite pronouncement that is needed, but, as Mr. Sarma said, the translation into action of the sympathy which the Government have so often expressed with the object embodied in the resolution. The policy which the Secretary of State has enunciated, in consultation with the Government of India is well-known. There is no desire on the part of the Government of India to increase revenue by encouraging indulgence in alchohol. But the relevant point is that the existing policy is one which,—whatever the declared intention of the Government of India,—is dictated by the excise authorities, whose minds are directed towards the raising of revenue rather than the checking of the drink evil. The Government reports bear ample testimony to the steady and alarming growth of excise revenue during the past few decades. Part of this of course, is due to the enhancements of excise-duties and to stricter preventive measures. But pre-eminently the growth has been due to increased consumption. Making due allowance for all counter-vailing factors, there is the clearest evidence on every side to show that the curse of drink is on the increase, especially among the poorer classes and the wild aboriginal tribes, spelling ruin and misery among them.

Government, it may be presumed, are alive to the necessity for more effective measures than at present to fight the evil. Some thing, of course, has been done in the direction of reducing the number of shops. But, as everyone knows, who knows anything about the matter, as much depends upon the sites of these shops as on their numbers,—if not more. Local option, therefore, is clearly the only remedy possible. The policy in this matter has long been laid down by the Government and it is to the effect that before any new site is fixed for the establishment of a shop, reference shall be made to local opinion and that any reasonable objection shall be entertained. But issuing instructions is one thing and seeing that they are acted upon is quite another. Instances can be cited of shops, in reference to the location of which no deference whatever has been shown to local opinion or sentiment. The provisions, embodied in Mr. Sarma's resolution were all intended to secure a free, independent and full exercise of the principle of local option. It was with the object of thus eventually acquiring control of the liquor traffic with a view to checking the drink evil, that the appointment of advisory bodies, with a predominance of non-official members on them, has been consistently advocated by leaders of Indian public opinion. If the experiment of advisory committee's has failed, it has failed because, as Dr. Sapru said, the committees have no power. What is required, therefore, is radical improvement in the constitution of the advisory Committees, freeing them from the leading strings of local officialdom, and investing them with powers real enough to secure the effective exercise of local option and, above all, the extension as far as possible of the system to all towns, villages and rural areas. The objection urged by the official speakers can be summarily disposed of. Mr. Walsh's generalisation that "it is not possible to enforce regulations about drinking" has as much truth, and reason on its side as Sir Verney Lovett's assertion about the United Provinces that education was not sufficiently advanced there to justify the appointment of such committees or Sir George Barnes' dictum that in many parts of India public opinion did not exist, and it was impossible to create it.

Notes of the Day.

The Protest Meeting.

One of the most important and representative meetings ever convened in Bombay was held last evening at the Excelsior Theatre under the auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association. It was a meeting to protest against the threatened continuation of the system of Indentured Emigration from India, and we wish the Government could be made acquainted with the unanimity and intensity of feeling on the question to which the citizens of Bombay gave expression. We publish elsewhere a report of the speeches delivered, but the printed text cannot convey an adequate impression of the passionate indignation by which the speakers were moved, and which was fully shared and endorsed by the vast audience that had come together.

A Considered Demand.

Indignation notwithstanding, the proceedings were marked by a sense of responsibility, and a sobriety and restraint of expression that was worthy of the occasion. Nor could it have been otherwise considering the experience and standing of the speakers,—a point, however, which should lend additional emphasis to the demand and appeal that they have formulated. We may mention, in passing, that the speeches of Lady Mehta, Lady Jugmohandas,—who spoke in Gujerati,—and Miss Serene M. Cursetjee were particularly impressive. We shall deal with the resolutions in another issue. Meanwhile a meed of praise is due to the Hony. Secretary of the Association, Mr. Jehangir Petit, for his untiring efforts to make a success of the gathering.

Japanese Trade with India.

That among the belligerent countries Japan alone has been able to make commercial and industrial profit out of the war is generally known, but the extent of the Japanese gain is not sufficiently realized. In an interesting article on the expansion of Japanese trade in the "Commonweal" Saint Nihal Singh gives striking figures showing how Japan has been able to increase her export trade with India by taking the fullest advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war as may be seen from the following figures of Japanese imports in India:

	Rs.
1877	499,122
1890	886,179
1900	13,056,477
1910	28,069,377
1913	44,810,121
1914	39,072,565
1915	63,303,690

A Missed Opportunity.

Had India been even approximately as well organised as Japan she would have been able to render far greater assistance to the Empire in material supplies for war purposes, and incidentally consolidated her own industrial and commercial position. As it was the Japanese Government had long taken measures to develop the industrial efficiency of the people and was accordingly prepared to meet the situation consequent upon the war. How the Japanese Government helped to bring about Japan's industrial and commercial greatness is thus described by the writer:

Her Government made primary education free and compulsory more than four decades ago, and thus wiped out illiteracy amongst work-people and aristocrats alike. Numerous industrial, commercial and agricultural schools were opened in all parts of the Island Empire, so that young persons could become skilled workers without being compelled to travel far from their homes in order to acquire the knowledge that would make their lives a success. First class technical institutes of various kinds, equipped with the requisite machinery and staffed with capable men, were maintained in large centres, where ambitious lads could secure advanced training. Promising men were sent abroad, not by ones and twos, but by scores, to acquire theoretical and practical knowledge of various branches of engineering and of arts and crafts. The Government spent large sums on organising economic bureaus, placed them in charge of qualified foreigners, and instructed them to train the Japanese to occupy their positions in course of time. Factories were built or acquired by the Government, and often worked at a loss. Various industries were subsidised by the State, and some of them continue to be thus aided to this day.

Object Lesson in Industrial Enterprise.

An instructive example of the substantial results that may be attained in developing new industries in the country by a little enterprise and use of indigenous agency is afforded by a recent remarkable and successful industrial venture by the Mysore State. The State holds a monopoly of fine sandal wood which for decades was being exported to Germany, where the German manufacturers extracted oil from the wood and earned large profits by its sale for medicinal and perfumery purposes. The war having stopped the demand for the wood, the Dewan devised a scheme of experiments with the aid of scientists to extract oil from the wood. The experiments having proved successful it was suggested that a trial factory should be started and a lakh of rupees were promptly sanctioned for the purpose. Unfortunately the necessary machinery could not be got anywhere. Nothing daunted, the authorities purchased an old disused boiler, a Madras Indian firm undertaking to make certain parts of the required machinery or something like it and a local engineer set his workshop to construct other parts. Soon a sample factory was erected in Bangalore with a capacity of extracting 2,000 lbs. of oil in a month. The services of a number of Indian chemists from Madras colleges were enlisted and the extent of the phenomenal success attained, may be gained from the fact that instead of 2,000 lbs. of oil a month, the factory soon produced oil at the rate of 4,000 lbs. per month worth at current prices about Rs. 90,000. By introducing further improvements, the capacity has now been increased to 6,000 lbs. a month sold instead of the estimated rate of Rs. 12½ per pound, at Rs. 22 now and Rs. 26½ for delivery in London. It is not surprising that a much larger factory is being erected in Mysore.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency visited the site of the Willingdon Sports Club early yesterday morning in company with the Ruling Princes and showed them round.

General and Mrs. Rose lunched at Government House yesterday.

H. E. the Governor attended an Executive Council Meeting at the Secretariat yesterday.

Sir James and Lady Meston, Sir Satyendra Sinha and the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas have arrived at Government House.

At a dinner party on Thursday last at Government House, his Excellency the Governor presented the Insignia of the title of C.S.I., to Mr. Laurence Robertson, Secretary to Government, Political and Judicial Departments.

Mr. C. L. Taylor Deputy-Traffic Manager O. and R. Railway is appointed to officiate as Traffic Manager of that railway during the absence of Mr. W. E. S. Mcgregor on privilege leave.

There will be a Conference of Bishops of the Church of England in Madras on February 13th and 14th. The Metropolitan and the Bishops of Madras and Bombay are expected to attend.

ANCHOR LINER TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING

BRITISH VICTORY ON SAILLY-SAILLISEL.

ANOTHER GERMAN OUTRAGE.

LINER TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

13 PASSENGERS AND 28 CREW MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 9.

The Anchor Liner California, New York for Glasgow, has been torpedoed, carrying passengers and mails. The survivors state that thirteen passengers and twenty-eight crew are missing, while four were killed and twenty injured. They state that two submarines attacked her. The survivors include one American and it is believed that the others were on board. The American Consul is making full enquires.

The California was of 8,600 ton. The Second Officer states that she left New York on January 29th with thirty-two passengers and 173 crew. She was torpedoed on the morning of February 7th and the shock was terrific. Boats were lowered and the passengers behaved splendidly. Members of the crew assert there was a submarine on each side of the liner and escape was impossible. The Captain remained on the ship until she foundered, but was subsequently picked up. No warning was given. The ship sank in seven minutes and the survivors were rescued within an hour. They lost everything. The missing include the Chief Engineer, the Third Officer and an engineer.

ONLY AMERICAN ON BOARD SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 9.

It is stated that the American survivor from the California was the only American on board.

AMERICAN CHILDREN MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 9.

The latest American advices state that at least two and possibly three American born children are missing from among the California's passengers.

SINKING OF THE EAVESTONE.

ENQUIRY ORDERED INTO KILLING OF A NEGRO SEAMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 7.
Received 8-30 a.m., Feb. 9.

The Government has ordered a thorough nquiry into the manner of killing of the merican negro seaman Wallace on the occasion of the sinking of the Eavestone.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

BATCH OF PASSPORTS NOT YET READY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 9.

A telegram from Berlin rather discounts the strange story from Copenhagen about Mr. Gerard and other Americans being held as hostages. The telegram states that Mr. Gerard's departure is not fixed because the batch of passports is not ready.

SAFE CONDUCT FOR BERNSTORFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 9.

Great Britain and France have guaranteed a safe conduct to Count Bernstorff and his staff.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 9.

The Scandinavian Line announces that Germany has been asked to ensure a safe passage to Count Bernstorff.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN ATHENS.

BREAD TICKETS BEING ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 9.

Bread tickets are being issued.

ITALIAN FRONT.

FAILURE OF ENEMY ATTACKS IN TWO PLACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Received 8-30 a.m., Feb. 9.

An Italian communiqué says the enemy attacks on the right bank of the Brenta and against Mount Freikofel failed.

SPANISH WIRELESS STATIONS.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Feb. 9.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 9.

A decree places all wireless stations in Spain under Government control.

BELGIAN RELIEF PARALYSED.

TWO VESSELS SUNK.

PROVIDED WITH SAFE CONDUCTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Feb. 9.

Belgian Relief is paralysed. Two relief ships have been sunk. The Euphrates was sunk prior to the German announcement and nearly all her crew were lost. The Larskruse was sunk after January 31st. There is one survivor out of 25. Both ships were clearly marked and provided with safe conducts.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Feb. 9.

The following steamers have been sunk:—British; Azul, Corsican Prince, Saint Ninian, Crown Point, Saxon Briton and Vestra and Spanish Ferruccio.

Four British small craft and one Norwegian and one Peruvian sailing-ship have been sunk. The total tonnage lost is 20,000.

HUNGRY GERMANY.

SUBMARINISM JUSTIFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

A "Pioneer's" special cable says:—

An article in the "Vorwaerts," in justification of unlimited submarine warfare contains the statements that "Germany cannot give in. Germany is hungry. If America were as hungry as we are, she would understand why we act as we do."

The "Daily Express" correspondent at the Hague who sends this quotation attaches great importance to the censors permitting such a statement and adds that it is the first time a German paper has been allowed to admit that the larder is so tragically empty.

AUTONOMY FOR FLEMISH PEOPLE.

COUNCIL FORMED IN BRUSSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 9.

The German papers state that a council has been formed in Brussels for the purpose of considering steps for the introduction of full autonomy for the Flemish people.

GERMAN ANILINE FACTORY BLOWN UP.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.
Received 8-30 a.m., Feb. 9.

The Bayer Company's great Aniline factory at Leverskrusen, in Germany, has been blown up. Two streets were destroyed and many persons killed.

TEA SUPPLY TO FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 9.

"The Times" learns that the War Office and the tea trade have agreed regarding the supply of tea to the forces. All companies shall tender by the end of this week at rates much below those ruling in London. It is pointed out that lower rates for delivery in Calcutta are to some extent justifiable since Government will pay in rupees, which will be immediately available for expenditure by companies, who will also not be concerned with freight difficulties.

COTTON GROWING WITHIN EMPIRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Received 1-30 a.m., Feb. 10.

Replying to a deputation of the Lancashire Cotton Trade, asking Government for assistance for cotton-growing within the Empire and suggesting the formation of a committee representing the Government and the cotton trade to deal with the question, Mr. Roberts said he could not promise financial assistance until after the war, but the proposals would receive the utmost attention.

WEAPONS TO FIGHT SUBMARINISM.

APPROACHING SUPREME TIMES.

LORD CURZON'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Feb. 9.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon detailed the steps we were taking to combat submarinism.

He said that we were multiplying destroyers to escort ships and act as a screen, we were arming merchantmen and developing inventions to discover and destroy submarines, we were protecting neutrals by organising sea planes of safety and building new ships at an accelerated rate.

He gave a warning that far greater restrictions on unessential imports would be imposed and emphasised the necessity of economising in food, increasing home production and making the war loan a success.

We were now approaching supreme and terrible times in the war. Possibly in the coming months the enemy would attempt to surpass his previous atrocities. We should have to use every resource to beat him. Our leaders would have to be courageous, prompt and resolute, otherwise better men would replace them.

EVERY MERCHANTMAN TO BE ARMED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb 10.

Mr. Hodge, Minister of Labour, speaking at Walworth, said the recent Allied conference had determined to do the utmost to terminate the war at the end of the summer and it would not be long before every British merchantman was armed.

CONSTRUCTION OF MERCHANTMEN

ASSURANCE BY SHIPPING CONTROLLER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 9.

At question time in the House of Commons, replying on behalf of the Shipping Controller, Sir Leo Chiozza Money stated that arrangements were being made to carry out large new construction of standardised merchantmen, also construction of such merchantmen as were already being built. He assured the House that no efforts were being spared to utilise the nation's shipbuilding capacity to the utmost, compatible with the needs of the Admiralty.

DEALING IN SUGAR.

PROHIBITED OUTSIDE UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 9.

The Press Bureau announces that the Food Controller prohibits dealings without permit in sugar outside the Kingdom, requires returns of stocks of brewers' sugar, new arrivals of which are being warehoused, and prohibits withdrawals without permit.

FRANCE'S ECONOMY IN COAL.

ENTERTAINMENTS, TRAMWAY AND RAILWAY SERVICES CURTAILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 7.
Received 8-30 a.m., Feb. 9.

The authorities are closing theatres and entertainments four days weekly and curtailing the tramway and railway services so as to economise in coal.

WAR LOAN BOOM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Feb. 9.

The Cardiff Corporation has given six millions to the war loan, the Swansea Corporation 3,100,000 and the Glasgow Corporation two millions. The Sun Insurance Company has given £3,200,000 and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, £200,000.

PLEA FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb. 10.

In the Commons, Mr. Wardle on behalf of Labour members, joined in Mr. Asquith's plea for national unity. He said that labour would do its utmost to further the nation's cause if it was consulted as to war measures.

NEUTRALS AND PIRACY.

HOLLAND'S PROTEST.

NOT TO FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Feb. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 9.

In the States General the Dutch Premier said that the Government had energetically protested against the latest German submarnism, but the Government did not intend to depart from neutrality. The Government, however, did not desist from its resolve to resist by arms any violation of the Dutch territory.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 8.
Received 8-30 a.m., Feb. 9.

The Government has replied to Germany regretting that the Emperor considered such extreme measures necessary, and declaring that the Government will base its conduct as always on the fundamental principles of international law.

BOLIVIA REJECTS HUN DOCTRINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
MONTE VIDEO, Feb. 9.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb 10.

The Government has replied to the German note rejecting the doctrine of unrestricted submarinism.

SWEDEN'S REPLY TO U. S.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Feb. 9.

Sweden's reply to Dr. Wilson emphasises that she has consistently observed strict neutrality and regrets that the United States have not adhered to the proposals of Sweden which have led the Scandinavian Kingdoms to adopt the system of common measnres towards the belligerents with a view to maintaining international law. The method now chosen by the United States to shorten the war is, Sweden considers, absolutely opposed to the policy of neutrality followed by Sweden which is not disposed to change her policy.

POPE AND PIRACY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Exchange Telegram Co.'s Rome correspondent says it is reported in the Vatican circles that the Pope is pressing Germany to give up the plan of indiscriminate submarining, because it is contrary to the laws of humanity and of nations and against the interests of Catholicism throughout the world.

NEW BILL IN FRENCH SENATE

GOVERNMENT EMPOWERED TO TAKE OVER BUILDINGS, &C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 9.

In the Senate to-day the Government introduced a Bill empowering it to take over buildings and any enterprise.

COAL SHORTAGE IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
BERNE, Feb. 9.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb 10.

Austrian civilians between 26 and 45, except miners, are being re-examined for military service for the fourth time.

Intense cold in Germany has greatly aggravated the shortage of coal. The temperature is 18 below zero in Leipzic. All places of amusement in Saxony have been closed to save fuel.

ADDRESS ADOPTED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 9.

The House of Commons adopted the addres in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 9.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb. 10.

Queues of women are waiting in front of food shops in the poorer quarter.

HYPHENATED INTRIGUES

RIGID PRECAUTIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

ARREST OF GERMAN EX-FIREMEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 9.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Feb. 9.

Despite the German-Americans' loud protestations of loyalty, the United States Federal authorities are taking most rigid precautions against plots and conspiracies and many important institutions are dismissing their Teutonic employees. All six-inch guns at West Point have been shipped to New York to protect the city. A party of 200 ex-firemen from an interned German liner have been arrested while in hiding on the American line pier. It is believed that there was a plot to bomb the liners.

Nineteen aeroplane factories have promised to turn out 200 aeroplanes a week for the Government.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers has placed its entire output valued at a hundred million sterling at the disposal of the Government.

German capital has been withdrawn from American banks and is being transferred to Argentina which has announced strict neutrality.

Dr. Wilson has threatened to seize 18 railroads unless the Chicago switchmen withdraw the threat they have made to strike.

An anti-war meeting a Colorado was broken up by patriots waving flags. Many persons were injured.

AMERICAN LINE.

SAILINGS SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 9.
Received 1-30 a.m., Feb. 10.

The American Line has indefinitely postponed the sailings of the liners St. Louis and St. Paul as the State Department has refused to advise the company whether the ships should enter the German war zones.

The State Department, however, points out that neutral vessels are entitled to arm in self-defence and American ships have a right to traverse any part of the high seas.

The postponement of sailings is sharply criticised in the press as equivalent to the admission of the German blockade of American ports but the fact that the American line is seeking men with experience in handling guns is regarded as indicating that the St. Louis will be sent into the war zone with instructions to defend herself.

LANCASHIRE CARDROOMS.

FEMALES AND YOUTHS TO WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 9.

Owing to scarcity of labour due to enlistments, the Lancashire cardroom operatives have agreed to relax the rules and allow the females and youths to work in card and blowing rooms.

BRITISH TANNERS AND INDIAN HIDES TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Feb. 9.

"The Times" understands that the tanners of the United Kingdom are strongly in favour of developing trade in Indian "dead" hides and are prepared to spend much in erecting a plant provided that measures are adopted to remove the German taint from the business in India and to prevent the possibility of Germans recovering control of Indian dealers after the war. The tanners also propose a substantial duty on exports to the present enemy countries.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CALLED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 9.

The War Office has called up for immediate service the employees of the Government and the Local Authorities, aged 18 to 20, following the cancellation of their exemptions.

GERMAN WIRELESS STATION IN BRAZIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 9.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 9.

A German wireless station has been discovered at Nictheroy.

BRITISH VICTORY ON SAILLY-SAILLISEL.

FURTHER PROGRESS ON ANCRE.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING NEAR ARMENTIERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 9.

A British communiqué says Thursday morning we attacked an important position on the highest point of the Sailly-saillisel Hill and gained the whole of our objectives, taking seventy-eight prisoners. We followed up the capture of Grandcourt vigorously on both banks of the Ancre and made considerable further progress. We captured at night the Baillescourt farm on the Beaucourt-Miraumont road, also a trench between Grandcourt and our old front line. We took a further eighty-two prisoners. Our gain on the Ancre since the new year represents an advance of an average of three-quarters of a mile on a three mile front.

We raided the trenches south of Boucha-vesnes killing a number of Germans and bombing the dugouts. We repulsed two attempted raids in the neighbourhoods of Gueudecourt and La Bassee.

There was considerable reciprocal cannonading near Armentieres and Ypres. A large explosion was caused in the enemy's lines.

DISTINCT STRATEGIC GAINS FOR THE BRITISH.

FORT OF TRANSLOY THREATENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Feb. 7.
Recd. 2.45 p.m., Feb. 9.

The correspondent of the "Liberte," describing the British operations on the Somme, says their two latest successes north of the Ancre, though local in character have distinctly improved their position before Bapaume. Simultaneously, the fine attack north-east of Gueudecourt easily obtained its objectives in half an hour with very small losses. The Germans attempted stiff fight but were unable to withstand the torrent for a moment.

The new fortress of Transloy is threatened with annihilation, hence the violent German counter-attacks which failed completely.

Cannonade on the whole British front is more intense and the effects of the activity of the British artillery will soon be apparent.

CAPTURE OF GRANDCOURT.

GROWING NERVOUSNESS AND JUMPINESS OF ENEMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Feb. 9.
Recd. 2.45 p.m., Feb. 9.

The capture of Grandcourt is the latest of the series of British nibblings at the German lines in the west. It is the fifty-third village which the British and the French have retaken since July 1st. These gains are producing a growing nervourness and jumpiness on the part of the enemy.

The correspondent describes the newest form of attack in which a continuous general bombardment, instead of a specially localised one, no longer enables the enemy to discover where the bomb-carrying tommies are creeping up under cover of artillery and are likely to burst in on dugouts.

ENEMY ATTACK SOUTH OF DIXMUDE.

DECIMATED BY BELGIAN FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 9.

A Belgian wireless communiqué says a strong party of Germans attacked our posts south of Dixmude but were met by rifle and machine gun fire and decimated. The survivors surrendered. Numerous corpses were heaped up before our trenches. Some were brought in.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN HILL 304.

SUCCESSFUL AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 9.

A French communiqué says there was lively grenading and cannonading in the region of Hill 304 and the Avocourt wood.

A French aeroplane bombed the military establishments at Lahr, in the Grand-Duchy of Baden.

A French air squadron bombed the aerodrome at Mariakerke.

LONDON HOTEL De LUXE

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Fitted with Electric lights and fans throughout. Up-to-date Bar, Billiards refreshments, etc. Hot meals, delicious wines and special dinners on Saturdays and Sundays Charges moderate. Apply MANAGER.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

DEMAND FOR FREQUENT MEETINGS.

MR. MALAVIYA'S MOTION REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

The adjourned meeting of the Indian Legislative Council was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon the Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Vice-President, presiding.

After interpellations Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved:—"That this council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that in the rules for the conduct of Legislative business of the Council of Governor General, before Rule 3, the following rule may be inserted: (2a) 'The Council shall ordinarily meet at least once in every quarter and once every week, from December to March.'" The mover pointed out that the Council had undergone great changes since the first council sat in 1892, it was extended and powers were enlarged, which the speaker reviewed. In 1909 a great reform scheme was inaugurated and the number of members was raised from 24 to 62 and the functions extended. Naturally, the expansion had increased the business of the Council. What should have been done was to increase the number of opportunities which had not been done. Since the reform scheme, the Council had meet sometimes in January and sometimes in March and other meetings had not been regular. They had thus no opportunity for six months from April to September. There was an unwritten law that nothing controversial should be taken up in Simla which had not been observed in case of officials, but rigidly enforced in case of non-officials. Thus the Simla Session did not count. The speaker urged that there should be meetings between April and September for the discussion of important matters. Since the change of capital from Calcutta, the Council had met in January and December meetings had become a matter of history.

Pandit Malaviya suggested that having regard to the great interest which his Excellency the Viceroy had taken in Calcutta which had been the capital of the Empire for one hundred and fifty years, let the Council meet there once in December, and then early in January at Delhi.

He alluded to the importance of Select Committees which a continued session would assist. He alluded to the sacrifices which professional members were called upon to make, but said that the public interest was paramount.

MOTION OPPOSED.

Mr. Dadabhoy opposed the motion and said it would affect the professional and business men. He felt sure the representatives of commerce would support him. The Council would not gain by such session as it would entail heavy expenditure which was an important factor now. He doubted whether they had the power to bring up such a resolution in the Council and alluded to section 64 of the Indian Councils Act.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne, while disclaiming any plea of private convenience, thought weekly meetings impracticable. This would mean the passing of the Council into the hands of the professional politician of the lawyer class. As regards the question of having a meeting in Calcutta, it was not desirable to discuss it.

The Vice-President:—I think the question of holding a meeting in Calcutta is not before the Council.

EXAMPLE OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. B. N. Sarma controverted Mr. Dadabhoy's remarks and supported the resolution. He alluded to the publication of the Services Commission's report and pointed out that they could hardly take any action as they were half way in February, and March would be taken by the Government business. He argued that the legislative business had also suffered under the present arrangements. A continuous session would be effective. He argued that the expenditure would not be an insuperable difficulty. The real point at issue was, had public business suffered? Some machinery must be devised to dispose of affairs affecting two hundred and fifty millions of people in a more business-like way. If the House of Commons could sit day after day to dispose of matters affecting forty-five millions, surely the Government of India could see their way to do the same for a greater number of people under their charge. He was convinced that the business of the Government machinery or anything had not suffered, or would not suffer.

Mr. Shafi also opposed the resolution and reviewed the work of the Council during the past eight years, and claimed that not a single item of business had been crowded out. He did not see any relevancy in Pandit Malaviya's contention that the Simla session was inconsequential. He held that the autumn session should be extended over two months from 15th August to 15th October. He said weekly meetings would produce contrary results. He feared the adoption of the resolution would exclude the business and lawyer classes from the Council.

Mr. Davidson, (Madras), quoted the figures of the last two trienniums of the Madras Council and showed that a number of questions asked, rose from 1019 in 1910-12 to 1498 in 1915-17. Excluding the last six months, the number of resolutions put forward during the same period rose from 53 to 197, which did not include the number of questions and resolutions disallowed.

He alluded to the great strain thus put on the secretariats, both in the Legislative and Executive Departments. He said the last agenda of the Madras Council contained notice of 214 questions and 28 resolutions for a single meeting. He feared that the adoption of the resolution would also affect the Provincial Councils. Council.

Mr. Chande (Assam), moved an amendment to the effect that the words "And once every week from December to March" be struck out. He objected to hard and fast rules being laid down and that the volume of work should determine the number of sittings. He supported the resolution otherwise.

SOLE CRITERION.

Mr. B. N. Basu confessed the difficulty in the adoption of the resolution but thought public interest was the sole criterion. He pointed out that amateur politicians were more dangerous than professional politicians. A lawyer politician born and bred in India, who had stake in the country, was better than the merchant adventurer, who made his fortune and then retired. He reminded the officials that they were the servants of the public and not their masters.

He alluded to Mr. Davidson's speech and ridiculed the doctrine of caution. He said his colleagues had a high sense of responsibility and were imbued with some degree of common sense. He asked whether a few days at Delhi and a few days at Simla were enough. He objected to long waits as it might involve the cessation of interests, and expressed himself strongly in favour of more frequent meetings. Such situations had occurred in Bengal and also in other provinces.

He associated himself with the amendment and said that weekly meetings were undesirable. He supported intervening meetings at Simla or at Delhi, he did not know what sort of place was Delhi like in summer. (Laughter). He thought Calcutta would be an anathema but hoped that mental aberrations would pass away.

Sardar Sunder Singh opposed the resolution as he was not in favour of restricting the power of the Viceroy and also on the ground of expenditure.

Khan Zulfiquir Ali Khan thought that this was not an opportune time to push the resolution for the consideration of the Council. The one object of the Council should be to make efforts for the victorious termination of the war.

GOVERNMENT DISCRETION.

Sir Reginald Craddock said that the mover of the resolution was a glutton of work whose indomitable energy urged him to make all his colleagues work harder, but he pointed out that special causes such as Lord Hardinge's illness and the war had occasioned a marked reduction of business. He said that the main business of the Council was legislative business and it was a labour of months to prepare this business for presentation to the Council and it was the fashioning of the material which took time and not the actual passing of the Bills through the Council. He quoted Sir C. Wood's memorandum and said the Government of India could not agree to any change in the discretion which rested with the Governor-General. As to the time for calling together the Council regarding resolutions he said he did not think the Council as a whole was in favour of multiplying resolutions. At the same time the Government were prepared to consider the expediency of addressing the Secretary of State with the object of relaxing the rules which removed all controversial matters from the Simla meetings of the Council and make those meetings more real and efficient meetings.

Sir Reginald Craddock said that under section 64 of the Government of India Act there was a statutory bar against the acceptance of the resolution and invited the mover to withdraw the resolution otherwise he would oppose it.

Pandit Malaviya read section 64 of the Government of India Act and pointed out that there was no statutory bar. His resolution was a recommendation for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council and not intended to interfere with the authority of the Governor-General. He next dealt with the question of time being inopportune to discuss the resolution and failed to understand how it affected the war. They were doing all they could to bring the war to a victorious end. He replied at length to the criticisms of various members and said they ought to be ashamed to talk of lawyers' losses in the presence of Mr. Lowndes who was occupying the chair. He alluded to the sacrifices of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Haldane and also of Sir S. P. Sinha. He appealed also to the representatives of commerce and asked that private convenience should be kept in the back ground. He asked for permission to put the resolution into two parts.

The Vice-President read the resolution and put the amendment first to the meeting which was negatived.

The first part of the substantive resolution was then put to the meeting and negatived by 42 voting against and 16 voting for it.

The Council then adjourned to the 16th instant.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

PRESS COMMENTS ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Commenting on the Viceregal speech and compulsion the "Statesman" hopes the Act will be applied regardfully, otherwise some business may have to close down. In respect of equality of sacrifice the paper hopes the Government will not fall short of private firms.

The "Englishman" says the speech may justly be called epoch-making, and will enable India at last to play her full and proper part in the war.

The "Empire" writes the proposals fall short since compulsion is restricted only to European British subjects and misses the majority of Anglo-Indians and Eurasions.

The "Bengalee" calls it a notable pronouncement which will be welcomed with enthusiasm throughout India.

The "A. B. Patrika" terms the Viceregal speech great and splendid, the chief point being that Indians will be allowed to volunteer.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

The "Pioneer" describes the Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Council as a frank and straightforward statement which relies for its effect on its transparent sincerity and its appeal to common sense.

The "Leader" calls the speech disappointing and from a perusal of which not the smallest grain of comfort can be derived.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

(Continued from page 7.)

the wisdom and statesmanship of his Majesty's ministers and to the better mind of the Colonies themselves that the price which they were asking us to pay, had created a situation which was neither wise nor prudent to neglect, and the consequences of which could not be despised. (Cheers.)

SIR STANLEY REED.

Sir Stanley Reed, seconding the resolution, said he was quite confident they would not misunderstand him if at that late hour he did not make a long speech. He expressed his whole-hearted sympathy with the purpose for which the meeting had been convened.

MR. M. K. GANDHI.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, supporting the resolution, said that yielding to the command of his friends on the platform he had undertaken to speak to them in English on that occasion. The Resolution which he supported asked that the preceding resolution be sent to the Secretary of State for India and H. E. the Viceroy by telegram. What was the meaning of this? They had fixed with great deliberation the 31st of May of this year as the last date on which this remnant of slavery should come to an end. (Applause). It meant that they had slept for nearly 50 years and allowed this system to continue but that immediately they were awakened to their sense of responsibility and duty they did not like to sleep for a day longer and it was, therefore, that they wished that the resolution should be wired without a moment's delay. In passing that resolution they were strengthening the hands of the Government and were awakening the Colonies to a sense of their duty to consider India as an integral part of the Empire. It would also strengthen the Viceroy's hands, and H. E. the Viceroy could say that he would no longer govern India if they were not ready to remove the blot of indentured labour before the 31st of May. (Applause). The honour of the people of Inndia was at stake and they were bound to think of it waking or sleeping. He asked them to remember the 31st of May. Till then let them not sleep. (Applause).

MISS SHIRIN CURSETJI.

Miss Shirin M. Cursetji, further supporting the resolution, said it had been argued that a discontinuance of the system would cause economic dislocation. What was economic dislocation before the rights of men and the chastity of women? The system should be permanently abolished and not be allowed to continue for five seconds. She hoped not only the resolutions but the speeches made at the meeting would be sent to the Secretary of State for India, to H. E. the Viceroy and even to H. M. the King (Applause). If with one stroke of the pen H. M. the King abolished all that Lord Curzon had done in India, could they not appeal to him as their Emperor to abolish this system in like fashion?

The resolution was carried.

MR. B. G HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, moving the best thanks of the meeting to Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, said votes of thanks were of a formal character which usually appeared on the agenda. But he would like to say that this resolution was something more than a formal vote of thanks and they owed more than formal thanks to Sir Jamsetji for having come there that night to preside over the meeting. One of the speakers—he thought Dr. Mackichan—had referred to the influences which would be exerted against the realisation of the wish of the Indian people and of the Government of India in this matter and therefore the holding of meetings such as this was absolutely essential. It had become a matter of public knowledge—he had received several letters on the subject or he would have deferred the matter,—that influences were set to work to prevent the holding of this meeting. For that reason they owed a special debt of gratitude to Sir Jamsetji that he resisted those influences and disregarded the considerations that were put forth to prevent him from coming here. They took as good omen those influences being unsuccessful, that the other influences to which Dr. Mackichan had referred would be equally unsuccessful. (Applause).

The resolution was carried with acclamation and the proceedings terminated.

MR. H. S. L. POLAK.

TO LECTURE TO YOUNG INDIANS THIS EVENING.

Under the auspices of the Young India Society Mr. H. S. Polak will deliver "An Address to Young Indians" at the Morarji Goculdas Hall at 6 o'c. (S.T). this evening.

FIRE IN A COTTON GODOWN.

A fire broke out yesterday in a cotton godown belonging to Mr. Damji Kallianji and situated in 3rd Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay. The Fire Brigade quickly turned up and got the fire under control in about an hour. About 1,150 bales were more or less damaged by fire and water. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 50,000 which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

ENTERTAINMENT TO REPRESENTATIVES FROM INDIA.

The Chairman and the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau entertained Sir James Meston, the Maharaja of Bikaner and Sir S. P. Sinha, last evening at a garden party at "Shanti Bhuvan," the residence of Mr. Narotamdas Morarji Goculdas. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were, among those present.

MR. LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, the Chairman of the Indian Chamber, in welcoming the guests of the evening, said:—

Sir James Meston, Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner and Sir, Satyandra Prasanna Sinha,—On behalf of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, I offer you all a most hearty welcome to our City—Bombay the beautiful—on your coming here to go to England to assist the Secretary of State in his work at the Imperial War Conference.

My Committee believe that if India is to take her proper place in the work of the reconstruction of the Empire, she must present a United front in which the peoples and Princes of India work hand-in-hand. As the present Minister of Education, the Hon. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, so well puts it "if ever India is removed from the category of dependency into the category of dominions the constitutional pattern of the new State must be federation in which hereditary monarchies and principalities are included as constituent parts."

As the main object of holding the present Conference is to consider the adoption of measures to marshall the resources of the Empire, in such a manner as to bring this world-wide war to a speedy and successful end, the Conference will not perhaps be in a position to consider the lines on which the affairs of the Empire should be conducted after peace is concluded and the constant menace to the liberties of the smaller nations removed. A second Conference will have to be held for this purpose as well as for the purpose of considering questions regarding Trade after war questions with which our body is specially concerned. On that Conference when it is held we want Indian trade and commerce to be directly represented, for unless a man in direct and intimate touch with Indian trade conditions is present at the Conference he cannot render useful assistance where large questions affecting trade interests of this country are being considered. We hope you will put our demand for representation on that Conference before the Secretary of State, and also before those who are responsible for inviting such a Conference.

While you are in England, you will have ample opportunities of informally discussing with the various members of the Conference, the measures to be adopted to knit closer the bonds of the Empire with ties of mutual affection and respect. We feel confident that you will impress upon the minds of all members of the Conference that this country is prepared to take her place as a partner in the Empire and accept all responsibilities attaching therto, She will, however, strongly resent being treated as a dependency of Britain and the Dominions. Your work in this direction will, we trust, be made easier on account of the change in the attitude of some of the representatives of the Dominions towards this country, owing to their and our men having fought side by side.

TRADE AFTER WAR.

The comradeship thus begun and cemented with blood which they have shed on the same plains will, we hope, grow stronger and mature into an everlasting friendship. The question of trade after the war and the necessity of developing the resources of the various parts of the Empire in such a manner as to make itself self-contained will have to be seriously considered at that Conference. When that time comes, we trust that each component part of the Empire will be given the fullest freedom to develop its Trade and Industries in the best interests of itself and the Empire. We on our part want our Government—I mean in India—to be given complete fiscal autonomy so that it may adopt measures which it thinks best in the interests of the country. I have merely to refer to the Excise Duties to show how the interests of the industries in this country are sacrificed at the dictates of Lancashire. In the reconstructed Empire when the Government in India will not be bound to carry out the orders of Manchester the imposition of such a duty will be impossible. We also desire to be in a position to guide the policy of the Government in India in these and allied matters for the purpose it is necessary that the Indian commercial interests should be thoroughly and directly represented in the councils of the Indian Government.

Before concluding let me, on behalf of my Committee, wish you all a very happy voyage and a safe return and full opportunities while in England to serve the best interests of the country.

Sir James Meston expressed pleasure at being present as one of the chosen representatives of India at the Imperial War Conference, and said there could be no prouder thing in the life of anyone who had tried to serve India—especially one who had served for thirty years—than that of being elected as a representative of India. He assured them that he would serve the interests of India at the Conference to the best of his ability.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER.

The Maharaja of Bikaner replying, said:—

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau,—Permit me to thank you warmly for the kind welcome you have given us today to your beautiful City—the second City of our Empire, and to add that I much appreciate the compliment you have paid us by entertaining us this afternoon, and by your expressing your views to us.

It is only right that my friend the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas should have chosen my distinguished friend and colleague Sir James Meston as our spokesman, because his expert knowledge of Indian finance peculiarly fits him to understand and represent your problems and your standpoint.

It was only at the banquet the night before last that I had occasion to make a long speech in connection with the honour done me and I have no doubt you will not expect me to make another long speech to-day or to reiterate what I said on that occasion.

Your Chairman has appropriately remarked that the Imperial War Conference is being convened mainly to find ways and means for a speedy and victorious termination of the war, and I am echoing the sentiments not only of my colleagues and myself, but, I feel sure, also those of yourselves, and indeed of every right-thinking Indian, when I say that all our thoughts and all our efforts must primarily be concentrated on the one supreme task of doing everything in our power to help to win, as speedily as possible, that decisive victory for our gracious Sovereign and our noble and gallant Allies, which we all are so devoutly praying for. And, when that glorious aim has been achieved,—which will be, and, I would add, must be, achieved,—I am convinced that the interests of Indian commerce and trade, which so largely contribute to the welfare and prosperity of a country, will not be forgotten in the reconstruction of the Empire that is bound to take place.

Whether the foundations for such reconstruction are laid at this or another Imperial Conference remains to be seen, but I would like to assure you, without fear of contradiction, that the welfare of India and her moral and material progress on proper and sound lines has remained, and must ever remain, to me, in common with the entire body of the Ruling Princes of India, a matter of deep solicitude, which, as sincere friends and well-wishers of the British Government and as true sons of the soil, we have very near and dear to our hearts.

I again thank you sincerely for the generous words which you have addressed to me, and for the kind reception you have given us, and I will no longer delay the pleasure of our hearing my old friend Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, whom we are all proud to hail as an eminently distinguished and widely respected son of our beloved Mother Country.

SIR S. P. SINHA.

Sir S. P. Sinha, said:—Hon:. Mr. Lalubhai and gentlemen of the Indian Chamber of Commerce,—I thank you most heartily for the very cordial reception which you have extended to me this evening. I did not know that I would have an occasion to make a speech because it was only when I started from Calcutta that I received your invitation. But even if I had known that there would be an occasion to make a speech I would not have had to say anything after his Honour Sir James Meston and his Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner because they have already said what I had intended to say. I ask you to remember the main and only purpose for which we go to England is to convey to his Majesty that the lead which the Ruling Princes of India have given in regard to rendering all assistance to the Empire in the hour of trial, the people of India are only too anxious to follow. Not only that but I am certain that every one of us in India is ready to sacrifice everything that he has and even give his dearest possession, namely, life itself to win the war and in the cause of the Empire—(applause). So far as various topics are concerned, I am sure you do not expect me to make any declaration. My political views are well-known to you all. I have made no secret of them whether they were popular or not. I assure you that it will be my best endeavour to place forcibly what I consider to be the Indian point of view in regard to questions that may come up for discussion. (Applause.).

GAZETTE OF INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. W. D. Sutherland, I.M.S., is confirmed as Imperial Serologist.

On the retirement of Sir Donald Johnstone, Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan becomes Chief Judge. Rai Bahadur Shadi Lal becomes Judge, Mr. W. A. Le Rossignol, C.S., becomes First Temporary Additional Judge and Mr. L. H. Leslie Jones, C.S., Second Temporary Additional Judge of Chief Court Punjab.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. A. Boyle, 11th Lancers, Officiates as Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Ware, Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department, Madras is granted one year's furlough.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General W C Barrett becomes temporary Divisional Commander.

The following are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—To be Second-Lieuts. (Cavalry Branch): E. A. R. Innes, C. King; to be Second-Lieuts. (Infantry Branch): F. J. Alfeiri, P. E. Keyte, A. C. Lawton, W. J. Greener, G. A. Nissen, J. P. Groom, F. P. Tarran, T. Edwards, F. Metcalf, G. F. Hughes, H. W. D. C. Taylor, R. M. Vickery, R. C. R. Cumming, H. E. J. Crawshaw, A. D. G. S. Batty, E. J. L. Morgan, J. King, C. E. Phillips, H. R. London, R. W. Aston, P. R. Wentworth Hyde, T. Fulton, H. F. Bensley, W. I. Shepherd and B. M. Ingelfieldall.

Second-Lieut. A. F. Freemantle, I. A. R. O., is granted the temporary rank of Captain while employed under the Foreign and Political Department.

Col. Sir Howard Melliss and Lieut.-Col. J. H. Newill are admitted to Colonel's allowance, vice Lieut.-Col. Sir David Barr and Col. E. Austin respectively, both deceased.

Major C. F. Dobles, 94th Infantry, is promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Major W. W. Vansomeron, 45th Sikhs, is transferred to the temporary half pay list.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. C. Garbett, C.S., is placed on special duty, Persian Gulf.

Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Ducat is posted as Political Agent and Consul at Muscat.

Mr. S. G. L. Eustace is appointed Consul-General for Denmark at Calcutta.

Mr. H. F. Forbes, C.S., is placed on special duty at the Persian Gulf.

Major G. H. Anderson is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana.

Mahomed Ismail Valad Abdulla Bhaiji of Uran, Kolaba, Bombay, is deprived of the title of Khan Saheb owing to misconduct.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(To Start at 3-15 p.m.)

The card for this afternoon consists of three terms races and four handicaps.

To begin with the former it may be as well to give the weights as these have not as yet been published anywhere and it is of course interesting to see them some while ahead of the time at which one has to decide finally upon the various chances represented.

In the Bombay City Plate, (one mile and a quarter), Silver Balm, by reason of his win in the King Emperor's mile race cup carries a penalty of 7 lbs. and is therefore at the top with 9-10—the others, including Kiltoi, 9-3. The latter will of course be favourite but with nothing in the field to make the running for him, his better staying powers may not have as complete a chance of asserting themselves over his speedier opposition. If therefore Silver Balm is not stretched in the earlier periods of the parcour, his speed will carry him safely home in spite of the extra 7lbs., whilst even if the race is run good and solid throughout, it is not by any means a good thing for the General's champion to beat the second of the R. R. S. candidates. Witness their dead-heat for 3rd place in Calcutta in the Wellesley Plate over the same distance. Our opinion therefore is that one of Byramjee's two (Silver Balm or Magyar) will win and that which it will be depends upon the pace at which the first mile is conducted.

The Paddock Plate (six furlongs) pictures Red Cross at 9-2, Zaki Pasha at 8-9, Tammooz 8-6 and Durban another four lbs. further down. Red Cross is in such great and improving form that it would be no surprise to see him go up another rung of the ladder, but on all ordinary hypotheses, the two next on the list should fight it out between them with a decided preference to the titled Zaki.

The Dealer's Plate brings together a few classy ones like Beyrut, Singer, Gold Fish and Majbur at gradually decreasing weights of 4, 4 and 3 lbs. and the bracket seems to rest between these. Singer and Beyrut for choice although it must be said that the latter has not so far shown himself so much of a top-notcher here as he has done in Poona. With only four lbs. less to carry White Silk is confidently expected by his connections to at least get his place, but we cannot see him quite doing this nor East Court either at 8-3 although here again the stable seem fairly confident of a double—with Silver Thrush as the companion success.

With the Fort Plate (six furlongs), we start the tackling of the handicaps and this well-balanced field of 15 brings together quite a number who possess some desirable credentials. Cyprus, Sirmust, Tenebreuse, Gazal in that order is the way in which they settle down at the end of our cogitations but Saood and Ata Allah will force themselves forward in one's mind and it will be as well to keep hedging on Lord Roseberry who blossomed out into a better animal down Colombo way than he gave any inkling of before his departure for that part of the world.

The Importers' Plate (one mile and a half).—Thunder and Kim should run 1st and 2nd, Sugar Loaf and Yuan next. Philanthropist thereabouts.

The Innovation Plate (7 furlongs).—Vanity Box may just succumb to Pantomime. Summer Thyme gives the impression of coming on into form and Laveco, who is a good performer on the other side, is to be kept in view. The distance is just right for Trilpe Alliance and, if looking fresh and well in the parade, should call for a both ways investment.

In the Vellard Plate (over the straight 5 furlongs) if time counts for anything, as taken at present, Dress and Dollet should finish first and second and of the two we prefer the first named for two reasons: first of all because the difference in her favour should just about turn the tables and secondly because it is unlikely that the boss-eyed one will for the fourth time sneak that all important position on the off-side rail which means so much in keeping a mathematically straight line for the home base.

GENERAL BRUSSILOFF'S OFFENSIVE

"WHERE WILL HE BE IN THE SPRING."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

A "Pioneer's" special cable says:—

From Hungary comes a confession of anxiety. The "Buda Pesth Hilap" expresses the fear that the Austrian lines in the Carpathians are not solid enough to resist the Russian pressure and points out that General Brussiloff began his June offensive, 250 kilometres from the frontier, and has now begun one in the depth of winter on the frontier itself. The paper plaintively asks. "Where will he be in the spring."

The "Az Est" declares that the Russian penetration of the Hungarian plain must lead automatically to the evacuation of Wallachia.

The "Central News" Petrograd correspondent mentions the report that extensive defence works are being executed behind the Carpathian front, especially at Maromos Sziget.

JAPAN AFTER THE WAR.

PREPARING FOR THE TRADE STRUGGLE

EFFECTS OF INCREASED WEALTH.

The burden of the public mind in Japan now is mainly concerned with what is to happen in the Far East after the war, writes the Tokio correspondent of the "Morning Post." Meanwhile, the constant influx of gold and the abnormal expansion of trade make many Japanese hesitate to say that they are anxious for the sale of munitions to cease. In course of time, however, cease it must; and then what is to happen to Japan's inflated industries and the new markets she has been capturing and endeavouring to retain for her wares? In this connection Japan is not without prophets who are somewhat pessimistic as to the future. Although the nation's specie reserve has swollen from some 330,000,000 yen to 680,000,000 since the war began, the pessimists hold that *post bellum* conditions will entail a reversal of trade as well as of specie movement. With a diminishing balance of trade and a constant outflow of specie to meet the interest on her foreign debt and the demand for capital in the financially exhausted countries of Europe, Japan expects to suffer from a depression similar to that following the close of the war with Russia. Consequently there is an increasing degree of apprehension lest the close of the war will see increasing instances of financial disaster.

Japan feels that her main hope lies in securing permanent markets for her industrial output, so as to keep up, if possible, a favourable balance of trade and give her increasing population something to do besides agitating for immigration privileges in America and Australia. To take precautions against adverse contingencies of trade the Japanese Government is now carrying on careful investigations in the countries promising the most likely markets for her exports. This is essential if she is to continue to carry on the numerous new industries created by the war. Her commissioners occupied with investigations are devoting their attention mostly to China and Russia, and to some extent to South America and the South Sea regions; and their reports are expected to have much influence in moulding Japan's future trade policy.

The Chinese market must be secured and held at all costs, as that country is Japan's most promising field of exploitation. It is the most favourably situated geographically; it uses similar ideographs in writing; it is poor, and more likely to put up with Japan's inferior manufactures than any other country. Not only so, but while China buys Japan's industrial output she must supply Japan with raw materials in the way of cotton and iron ore. Without an adequate supply of these materials Japan's fast developing mills and foundries would soon be crippled.

IMPORTANCE OF RAW MATERIALS.

Hitherto Japan has been depending on America and Egypt for cotton, and on various countries, but chiefly England and Belgium, for iron; but she is not content to be thus dependent on distant strangers for raw materials so vital to her existence, whether in war or peace. The vast iron deposits of China form one of Japan's most important objectives, and prevent her ever consenting to any other country gaining the whip-hand in China. It is this fact that renders Japan's interest in her big neighbour always as permanent as it is persistent.

After the war, however, Japan anticipates a renewal of British and American commercial activity in China, when competition with Japan's interests will probably be keener than ever. Now, therefore, is the accepted time to make bold and effective plans for obtaining and holding a first place in the markets of China. Everything possible is being done in this direction. A movement is on foot to organise a Chino-Japanese bank to facilitate the progress of Japanese trade on the Continent, and the Bank of Formosa is establishing numerous new branches throughout China. A big Japanese school in Shanghai is training Japanese young men as clerks and commercial agents for the nation's firms doing business in China, so that men equipped with the language and customs of China are always available. And these experts are as adept in political as in commercial knowledge and influence. In addition the Imperial Government is able to accommodate Japanese traders on the Continent in various ways, affording them advantages superior to those in the way of foreign rivals. This is not regarded as unfair, seeing that foreigners already possess the advantages of larger capital and superior goods.

It is expected that the attitude of the new Japanese Cabinet will be agreeably in line with this policy of securing first place in the markets of China for Japanese goods. The only fly in the ointment is what the vernacular papers, and apparently the commercial circles of the country generally, regard as the menace of British and American competition. How to overcome this is a trite question with the Government and a bug-bear to the native trader. It is supposed that the most colossal effort alone can hope to be successful against such odds. The suspicion that the enormous wealth America has accumulated through expansion of trade during the war will be utilised largely to extend trade in China, as well as to finance that country and so secure political influence, seems to be also worrying the Japanese mind to no small extent. Such a possibility is something that Japan would not at all welcome. Hence the present agitation that American investments in China should be under the auspices of Japan or in co-operation with Japanese financiers.

INVESTMENTS IN CHINA.

To meet such emergency some Japanese financiers are advocating the investment of Japan's increasing specie reserve in China instead of devoting it to reduction of foreign indebtedness as money after the war is expected to be very tight. If China is to go deeper and deeper into debt it had better be with Japan rather than with Western nations. The situation is rendered still more acute by America's vast outlay on her new Army and Navy programme, which is attracting increasing attention in Japan. The conviction is gaining ground that in this way America is preparing to support her claim to the supremacy of the Pacific. The apprehension reacts on Japan's own naval policy, for she does not intend to allow any other nation to intimidate her progress in China and the Far East. Great Britain and the United States have the rest of the world as a field of trade, and Japan does not see why they should do anything to crowd her out of her rightful and natural sphere in East Asia. Yet there is always keen and even bitter rivalry between the Japanese and the British and American traders in China. Since this is expected to become still more acute after the war, the problem of amelioration is constantly under discussion in the vernacular Press.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is expected to do something towards reconciling British and Japanese interests in China, but the worst seems to be feared from the American side. At a meeting of the National Defence Association of Japan held in Tokyo a few days ago, where many leading business men and naval and military officers were gathered to consider the dangers that beset the Empire, some of the speakers dwelt with evident apprehension on the expansion of America's policy of armaments, a policy which they insisted Japan could not afford to ignore. To those who suggested that the object of the American naval expansion was protection against Germany, one of the speakers promptly asked how the colossal defences being constructed at Hawaii and in the Philippines could be aimed at Germany? It was further stated that those who imagine the *personnel* of the American Navy to be inferior to that of the Japanese Navy were much mistaken, and that Japan could not hope to make up for her paucity of fighting units by any superiority of *personnel*. Nevertheless it is the conviction of others besides Japanese that the gunners of the Japanese Navy are superior to those of any other Navy; they certainly proved themselves superior to the gunners of Russia in the battle of Tsushima.

A STRONG NAVY.

As other speakers at the above meeting went on to affirm the necessity of developing the resources of Japan's iron supply in China for ship-construction purposes, the inference is obvious. Japan must not only have a Navy strong enough to discourage all intruders against her alleged rights and interests but to protect her fleet engaged in the transportation of raw materials from China and Korea, and so maintain naval repletion and industry at home.

As to Russia, the possibilities of Japan's capturing and holding the markets formerly in possession of Germany are not so bright, chiefly owing to British and American competition; but Japan is none the less active in preparing for progress in that direction. Her method is to study the policy pursued by Germany in dealing with Russian customers; but Japan finds it very difficult to afford the long credits which the Germans gave to Russian purchasers, as the small capital with which Japanese manufacturers work does not permit it. The Japanese however, are contemplating the establishment of a special bank for the purpose of providing financial accommodation for trade with Russia. They have already had some experience in this respect through the sale of war supplies, when Japanese financiers came forward to render facilities of payment to Russia. But a still more discouraging difficulty is Japan's inability to compete with British and American manufacturers in regard to quality of goods, to say nothing of her usual neglect not only of uniformity of quality but of regularity of supply. Attention, however, is being given to this defect, and it may be remedied in time. The situation leaves Japan looking mainly to China, where quality of output is not so easily detected and where Japan has greater hopes of holding the market.

The Japanese manufacturer catering for foreign trade suffers from the disability of having to make goods which he never uses himself and knows very little about. How much interest would a Western manufacturer take in the making of wooden *geta* for the Japanese market? Just about as much as the Japanese shoemaker takes in boots which his own feet have never worn. To be thus constantly engaged in turning out what the worker knows not the use of and dislikes creates an indifference and an insincerity towards quality of output that tend to imperfection of quality and make, which foreigners resent in Japanese manufactures. Improvement might be easily brought about by having foreign experts as supervisors, but this goes against the grain of Japanese temperament. The Imperial Government is now taking so definite and persistent an interest in quality of output that much improvement may be expected, houses with expert officials being established in the chief ports.

The increase of money in Japan has led to increased wages and a higher cost of living, with a consequently increased cost of production, which will doubtless affect Japanese trade to some extent in competition with Western rivals; and the situation will be still more acute after the war, when Western merchants return to their wonted activity in the Far East.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER A DRAIN.

JUDGE'S SEVERE STRICTURE ON PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

(*Before Justice Macleod.*)

AHMED SULEMAN DINANATH .....Plaintiff.

v/s

JAMNABAI WIDOW OF TRICUMDAS HIRJI...Defendant

The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that he was entitled to the benefit of the drain which existed under the 8 foot passage to the west of his premises, that he was entitled to discharge into such drain from his premises water sullage, etc., and the plaintiff prayed for an injunction restraining the defendant from interfering with his rights.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Kanga appeared for the defendant. On the 26th June 1912 the plaintiff purchased certain premises at Falkland Road from the defendant. The plaintiff alleged that at the time of the sale, there was an old drain underneath an 8 foot passage to the west of the premises into which the water sullage, etc., from the "morees" and other parts of the premises sold to the plaintiff passed. The defendant was the owner of the property to the west of the plaintiff's premises and the plaintiff contended that the sale to the plaintiff passed to him the right to use the drain in respect of his premises. In January 1913, the plaintiff re-constructed the chawl which stood on his premises and connected the "morees" in the new chawl with the old drain in the same manner as the "morees" of the old chawl had previously been connected with it. On the 9th January 1915, the plaintiff alleged, that the defendant had a number of workmen brought up in his absence and had the drain with all its appurtenances destroyed. This had caused considerable damage to the plaintiff, the reconstruction of the drain being expected to cost Rs. 1,000 and the chawl having had to be kept vacant for want of drainage. The plaintiff alleged to be entitled to the benefit of the drain under the Easement Act and had therefore filed the present suit.

DENIAL OF THE EXISTENCE OF DRAIN.

The defendant denied the existence of the drain at the time of the sale of the premises to the plaintiff. She alleged that when the plaintiff was erecting the new chawl he offered to the defendant for a moderate renumeration the service of his mason for paving with stone slabs the 8 foot passage which was then unpaved and which the defendant intended paving with stone slabs lying on her premises. The defendant accepted this offer. She alleged that in paving that passage the plaintiff's mason had under his instructions constructed a drain underneath the passage and connected the "nahnis" of the plaintiff's new chawl with the drain. She further contended that even if a drain existed at the date of sale the right to use it did not pass to the plaintiff. The defendant further contended that the plaintiff had by his windows and other parts of the new building encroached upon the defendant's property. She counterclaimed for the removal of these encroachments and for damages and also for a declaration that she was entitled to erect and maintain in her premises a screen in front of the fourteen windows in the west wall of the plaintiff's building so as completely to shut the windows up.

His Lordship, after hearing evidence at considerable length, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs, remarking that a considerable portion of the plaintiff's evidence was false and fabricated and that he had never, in his experience, come across a more glaring case of perjury. His Lordship held that the defendant was entitled to put up the screen against the plaintiff's windows and suggested that the matter should be amicably settled between the parties.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Payne & Co.
Solicitors for the defendant: Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, 10TH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1110-16.—Payne & Co., Bai Bachi alias Kalavanti v. Nagindas Ranchordas, Mulji & Tha.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE.

1297-16.—Hiralal and Co., B P Daves Coy, a firm v. Rajaram Tyabji and Co., a firm, Bhimji & Co., Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

645-15.—Payne & Co., Champsey Dossa & anr v. Gordhandas Kessonji & ors. Daph F & D, Payne & Co., Mer K & Co., Madh K & C.

1314-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Dhunj Kheraji v. Versi Ruttonsi, Nadirshaw and D.

1010-16.—Madhowji K & Ch, Vanmali Shamji, v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

330-16.—Malvi H M & R, Kissonlal Badridas & ors v. Hiralal Shivbux, & ors.

1325-14.—Surajmal & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Motilal Shivramji & ors, Motichand & D.

786-16.—Manecklal & Co., Messrs. Narayenji Khimji a firm v. Lakhamsey Khiasu & anr, Surveyor & Co.

294-16.—Payne & Co., Esufally Karimbhoy v. Esmailji Esufally, Malvi H M & R.

S C Ct 243-9227-16.—Maneck D & Co., Ali Mohomed Jaffer, & anr v. Jafferbhai Mahomed Mistry, Mulla & Mulla.

621-16.—Purnanand & Co., Krishnaprasad Madhavlal Mehta v. Chunilal Manecklal Mehta & ors, In person, Edg G W & Co.

954-15.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam, a firm v. Memon Moosa Mahomed & anr, Pandia & Co.

1342-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Maneckji Jeewanji Master v. Dossabhai Nowroji Hathiram.

842-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Hormasji Dorabji Gazdar v. Byramji Nowroji Gamadia & anr, Dastur & Co.

55-16.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v. Fatmabai, widow, & ors, Pandia & Co.

1405-15.—Amin & D, Fatmabai, widow v. Fatmabai, widow and others, Payne & Co.

429-16.—Maneck D & Co. (for a pauper), Kapurchand Gulabchand & anr v. Kanna Nowla and ors, Vachha & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

376-16.—Pandia & Co., Messrs. Nityanand Umanand, a firm v. Devkissondas Tejmal, a firm, 18-1-17.

Ins Court No. 484-11.—Dubash & Co., In Re. Alli Haji Mahomed Memon, & ors, Insolvents v. Mahomed Cassam Patell, Opposing Creditor, 26-1-17.

592-14.—Jehangir M & Somji, Merwanji Maneckji v. Ibrahim Saheb Haji Pachudin Dhuru, 29-1-17.

681-15.—M B Chothia, Rahmitulla Allibhai Khushal v. Morardas Nagardas, & ors, 30-1-17.

99-13.—Smetham B & Co., Bablibai v. Dwarkabai, & ors, 1-2-17.

1138-13.—Rustomji & Gir, Jaswantrai & Co., Ld. v. Basagatrai Bhagmal, a firm, 9-2-17.

1139-13.—Rustomji & Gir, Jaswantrai & Co., Ld. v. Juggal Kisshore Kanayalal & anr, 2-2-17.

O S 433-16.—Hiralal & Co., Ambalal Bapubai & anr v. Bai Saraswatibai, widow, & ors, Manch & N, Little & Co., Bhai K & Gir, For Review of Taxation.

1003-16.—Daphtary F & D, Santana Meichaeldos Remedios v. Idalina Preciosa Dias, widow, Edg G W & Co., 26-1-17.

1361-16.—Payne & Co., Patell Chandulal Keshowlal v. Sir Balchandra & Nagindas, a firm, & anr, Motilal Shivabhai, 3rd party, Pandia & Co., Amin & Desai, 2-2-17.

In Re. Indian Co.'s Act VII. of 1913.—Bhai K & Gir, In Re. the Pioneer Bank, Ltd., (In Liquidation), S B Billimoria, Official Liquidator, Parties Concerned, For settling the list of Creditors.

LIST B (COUNSEL,)

1443-15.—Payne & Co., Goomanji Prethuraj, a firm, v. Miyamal Gajanand, a firm, Patell & Ezekiel, Notice 7-2-17.

1062-16.—Hiralal & Co., K Surajmal & Co., a firm v. The India Trading Co., a firm, Daphtary F & D, 6-2-17.

1358-16.—Pandia & Co., Keshowji Lalji v. Chandulal Nandlal Desai, Manecklal & Co., 8-2-17.

O S 92-17.—Bhai K & Gir, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Devidas Madhowji Thackersey, Bhai K & Gir, 26-1-17.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913.—Little & Co., In Re the Akbar Mafg and Press Co., Ltd. v. The Akbar Mafg. and Press Co., Ltd., Petitioners, Petition for hearing.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1182-15.—S A Tyabji, Bhicoobai, widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar and ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & D, Part heard, 5-2-17.

SHORT CAUSES.

1317-16.—Motichand & D, Mukunchand Rajaram Balia v. Hiralal Jagannath, a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1347-16.—Smetham B & Co., Harischandra Sunderlal v. Purshotam Padamsey Kaku and ors.

1299-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. v. Messrs. Buldeodas Kedarnath, a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

1291-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. v. Messrs. Mulchand & Co., a firm.

1292-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. v. Messrs. Murlidhar Hardwarimal, a firm.

LONG CAUSES.

1448-15.—Subnis and G, Bai Nandibai, widow and anr v. Jivibai, widow, Edgelow G W & Co.

930-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Purshotamdas Harkissondas v. The Central India Spg. Wg. and Mafg. Co., Ld., Wadia G and Co.

722-16.—Jehangir & S, Pestonji Rustomji Pathan & ors v. Dhanjibhai Dosabhai Narielwalla, Wadia G and Co

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India a system of deferred foreign telegraphs at half rates via Karachi has been introduced between India and Mesopotamia. The concession will remain in force for the period of the war.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the conseqences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, services and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6 0 0
Crystal Aina ... ... " 3-12—0

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand, District Kaira.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

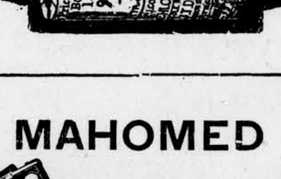
The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

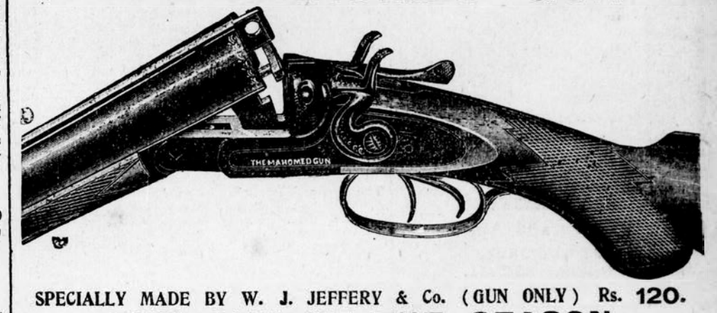
Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, etc.



"THE MAHOMED GUN"



SPECIALLY MADE BY W. J. JEFFERY & Co. (GUN ONLY) Rs. 120.

THE GUN OF THE SEASON

ARMS & AMMUNITION MART.

MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY,

ABDUL REHMAN STREET, Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Send for Catalogue.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "SHOOTER"

GOOD at its work is the key to the success of the ANNAPURNA COOKER.

The cooking is done quite automatically and the fuel cost reduced 50 %.

Agents: Indo-Foreign Perfumery Stores, Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Apply for free descriptive pamphlet to

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,

Near America-India Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

TREACHER& Co.

FORT,

Treacher's Specialities.

Supari Tooth Paste
Anti-Cholera Mixture
Anti-Fever Mixture
Jamaica Sarsaparilla
Iodized Sarsaparilla
Chemical Food
Eastern Syrup
Cholera Tincture
Microphylla
Hair Oils
Leith's Cholera Mixture

A NEW ERA
IN AYURVEDIC MEDICINE.

Tele grams: 'KALPATARU' CALCUTTA.
phone 3043.

The Best and Biggest House in India
Under the direct supervision of
MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA
Kaviraj Gananath Sen
SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Write at once for our "Free Treatment of Accidents, Injuries and Prospectus."

BIRDS OF THE SAME FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER

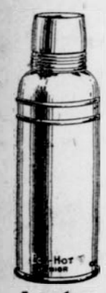
And while there is exception to every general rule, yet the Sweets of

HARIDAS VALJEE

Grant Road, **BOMBAY**

do show pretty much the taste that a Sweet ought to have.

ICY-HOT



BOTTLE AND CARAFE KEEPS CONTENTS EITHER ICY COLD OR STEAMING HOT FOR DAYS

Invaluable for House-keepers, Nurses, Campers, Travellers, Automobilists.

Illustrated Price List Free.

SOLE AGENTS:

London, Eastern and American Trading Company,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.

Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—

White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.

Raw Linseed Pure Oil.

Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).

We manufacture also:—

French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.

Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities.

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.

BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address:—White Paint.
Telephone No. 3953.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(Sexagesima Sunday, 11th February, 1917.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Lloyd in E Flat. Hymns—162, 290, 322, 170,; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles Chants. Hymns—534, 532, 545. Collections for Khandalla Convalescent Home. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 p.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. War Litany 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A. (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A., Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon, Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura, (S. P. G.), Foras Road—7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion. 8-30 a.m. Matins (Choral), 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evensong and Sermon—Week days: 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore. Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m. Matins (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe English Service, 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, A cordial welcome to all.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—9 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff, 5 p.m., Sunday School and Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telagu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service. Preacher: Rev. S. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby. 9 a.m., Morning Service. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Capt. L. Haley of Khandala will preach on both occasions Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services: Sunday 6-30 p.m.: Saturday 6-30 p.m.; 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa, Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Giraum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Theresa's Chapel. Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Service; Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m.; Evening Service, 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses; 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Gloria Church, Byculla.—Intercessory prayers at 5-30 p.m.; Thirteen Hours' Adoration, evening service at 6 p.m., his Grace the Archbishop-Bishop ofDamaun officiating.

The Thirteen Hours' Adoration at the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla, takes place on Sunday, 11th instant. The High Mass will commence at 7 a.m. and the Blessed Sacrament will be exposed throughout the day for public adoration. The visit of the whole congregation together with the Intercessory Prayers for the speedy and successful termination of the war will be at 5-30 p.m. This will be followed by vespers and sermon. There will be three benedictions, two outside the Church and one inside it. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will officiate at the evening services. The collection will be devoted for the needs of the Church. It is hoped that the Catholics of this City will flock to the Church in as large numbers as in past years.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.

Prices: **Rs. 2** per phial; **Rs. 3** per tube

Agents Wanted:

Menois Gold Pills Agency,

Gaiety Theatre Chambers, Fort BOMBAY

GANESH & CO.'S POPULAR PUBLICATIONS.

J. N. TATA.

His Life and Life Work, by Mr. D. E. Wacha. 2nd Edition.

The name of Mr. J. N. TATA is already inscribed on an enduring monument in this country as a great captain of industry and a patriot of the purest ray serene. His is such a life as to leave behind a fragrance which we are sure will last for many a generation to come. Those who are interested in the material advancement of the country will do well to read the book to know what a man of action has done and is recommended particularly to the student population to whom it will serve as an inspiration for patient work and action. Bound in cloth and gilt. Price Re. 1.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN ECONOMICS.

By R. Palit. Re. 1-8.

"THE PUNJAB EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL."—The book contains much food for reflection and stimulus to action.

SWAMI RAMA TIRTHA

His Life and Teachings.
(5th Edition, Revised and Enlarged.)
Volume I, Re. 1. Volume II, Re. 1.

The writings of Swami Rama Tirtha breathe the true spirit of Vedanta and are marked by an originality, freedom from conventionality and individuality of presentation that give them a force all their own.

THE "ADVOCATE OF INDIA" WRITES:—All those who are interested in the thoughts of the East should buy, beg or borrow this book and study it.

THE "HINDUSTAN REVIEW" WRITES:—The present edition, which has been carefully revised and considerably enlarged, collects for the first time some of the Swami's most characteristic writings which enhance the value of an already excellent book. The get-up does credit to the resources of the publishing firm of Messrs. Ganesh & Co., Madras.

THE "HINDU" WRITES:—The Life and teachings of the well known Swami has become too popular to need any comment.

ART AND SWADESHI.

By Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy.

Contains Essays on Indian Art and Swadeshi. Profusely illustrated with eighteen rare and original pictures and handsomely bound. Price Re. 1.

The "Tribune" writes:—Both the author, and publishers of "Art and Swadeshi" need no introduction to the Indian Public. Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, the author, has already gained a wide reputation as one of the most able interpreters of Indian Art and Messrs. Ganesh & Co., the publishers, are well-known for bringing out cheap and useful editions of works greatly appreciated by the reading public.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

His Life, Personality and Genius.

BY K. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI, B.A., B.L.: GANESH & Co., (Publishers, Madras), beg to announce the publication of a volume on the great Bengali Poet and Seer, by Mr. K.S. Ramaswami Sastri. Himself a poet and man of letters, and a lover of all that is pure and noble in this ancient land and in other lands, Mr. Ramaswami Sastri brings the equipment of sympathy, learning and culture, intellectual and spiritual, to bear upon an appreciation of Rabindranath Tagore whose poetry is the language of the Soul of India. Mr. Ramaswami Sastri does for Tagore what Stopford Brooke has done for Tennyson and Browning—to supply a popular exposition, critical and exhaustive, of the Poet's work, which will compel a study of the works themselves on the part of those unacquainted with the poet and will interpret their own thoughts and emotions to those who have come under the magic spell of the Prophet-Poet's genius.

The book covers over 540 pages, and is priced Rs. 3. An excellent portrait of Dr. Tagore forms the frontispiece.

Concession rate to *bona fide* students, Rs. 2-8-0 only.

Chap. CONTENTS.

I. Introductory. Tagore—A Study.
II. Gitanjali.
III. Gardener.
IV. The Crescent Moon.
V. Chitra.
VI. The King of the Dark Chamber.
VII. The Post Office.
VIII. Translation of one hundred poems of Kabir.
IX. Fiction.
X. Sadhana.
XI. Tagore's Miscellaneous Writings and Speeches.
XII. Conclusion.
XIII. Bibliography.

THE INDIAN NATION BUILDERS.

This is the only Publication which gives the biographies and speeches of thirty-six eminent Indians, with their portraits in three comprehensive volumes at such a cheap cost of Rs. 3-8 (Volume I, Re. 1; Vol. II, Re. 1-8; Vol. III, Re. 1-8).

The three volumes, if purchased at a time, will be given for Rs. 3-8 only.

SELECT ESSAYS OF SISTER NIVEDITA.

The book opens with an introduction by Mr. A. J. F. Blair, Editor, "Empire," Calcutta, and is illustrated with four half-tone pictures. There is an appendix to the book containing some tributes paid to the memory of the late Sister by well-known personages such as Mrs. J. C. Bose, F. J. Alexander, S. K. Ratcliffe, A. J. F. Blair, and others.

Price Rs. 1-8.

SWAMI DAYANAND SARASWATI:

His Life and Teachings. Re. 1.

"Readable description, pleasant narration and valuable information."

URGE DIVINE.

By St. Nihal Singh, Re. 1.

The essays comprised in this volume are varied in character. They relate to agricultural, industrial, educational, philanthropic and personal topics. There is none of them which does not point a valuable moral for India. In modernising herself, India has necessarily to profit by the experience of other countries. Even where the form cannot be reproduced the method is bound to be instructive. And the present essays, containing as they do the observations of an intelligent Indian, who wields a facile pen and has travelled through many lands, are full of rare and useful information and are calculated to serve the object the author has avowedly in view—the uplifting of this ancient land.

HON. PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

His Life and Speeches, 610 pages, Rs. 2.

The speeches which are embodied in this volume are not mere speeches but they are the fruit and flower of a soul deeply rooted in the sense of the enternal verities of life, of a character distinguished by simplicity and self-control, of an intellect given to an honest study of facts and an impartial and fair-minded presentation of them. The publishers are convinced that they are supplying the Indian reading public with a record of activity exercised on behalf of the country, which will serve to infuse moral seriousness, honest study, and strenuous endeavour into the life, both private and public, of all who seek to take part in India's public life.

BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.

This is an exhaustive collection of all the speeches of Babu Surendranath Banerjea delivered in England during his visit to attend the Imperial Press Conference. Mr. Banerjea deals in his speeches, which embody the book, with the burning questions of the day, such as Indian Loyalty, Self-Government, the Congress, the tyranny of the settled fact, the distempered official mind, the deportations, bureaucracy, anarchism, the Reform Scheme and the Indian unrest in an effective and impressive manner, which is sure to convince the British public and lead the way to the emancipation of India. The book also contains the notable speeches of Lord Morley on "Literature and Journalism" and the attack of Lord Cromer on the Indian Press with the portraits of Lord Morley and Mr. Banerjea. Price As. 8.

GANESH & Co., Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

"NO CHANGE. GO BY NEXT TRAIN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the 7th instant, I was a passenger from Matunga to Church Gate by the B. B. and C. I. Railway 8-52 (Matunga.)

As I am only a "frequent" traveller by the Railway and not "daily" and the particular train I travel being the only 8-52, which I find is the only convenient train for my business, a season pass was not of absolute necessity. When I asked the Booking Clerk for a 2nd class ticket to Churchgate giving a 10 Rupee note, he said, "I have no change, go by next train." I travelled by 2nd class without a ticket and consequently I paid 5½ annas as excess fare charge at Churchgate Station. This is a good bargain, but don't you think it advisable that the local Railway Station Masters or Booking Clerks should keep enough of change to stand for the convenience of the public as the Booking Clerks or Station Masters are not to propose a convenient train for us depending upon "change."

Will any of your readers say what is this due to and what is necessary to prevent a recurrence, when there was hardly any time left to receive his statement in writing?—Yours etc.

C. R. S. A.

Apollo Bunder, 9th Feb.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

The following names of British officers appear in the 301st casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

R. F. A., 2nd-Lieut C H Baxter; East Lancashires, 2nd-Lieut C W Parkinson; Yorks and Lancasters, Lieut C J Howell; Duke of Cornwalls Light Infantry, Captain A P Bosanquet; Wiltshires, 2nd-Lieut W M McInnes; Highland Infantry, 2nd-Lieut M S Watson (previously reported missing); North Staffordshires, 2nd-Lieut L M Thompson N. Green; Indian Army, Major H K W Bruce and 2nd-Lieut E M Murdoch.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Royal Engineers, 2nd-Lieut T E Bryden; Hampshires, 2nd-Lieut H G Huskisson.

DIED OF DISEASE.

I A R O, 2nd-Lieut G J L Slovin.

WOUNDED.

Machine Gun Corps, 2nd-Lieuts E Walker, W L Thomas, R T Donnald; Scottish Rifles, Lieut D H Begg; Wiltshires, 2nd-Lieut E M Trott; Gloucestershires, 2nd-Lieut W P Bridgett; Indian Army, Captains H F F Marsh, R Young, H F Murland; I A R O, 2nd-Lieut J H Johnston.

JAPANESE AIMS IN CHINA.

FINANCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

Since the inauguration of the Terauchi Cabinet, Japan's relations with China seem to have entered upon a new phase, looking toward greater friendship with that country, says the Tokio correspondent of the "Morning Post." It is such a long time since so conciliatory a mode of proceedure has been adopted with China that there is some hope of its obtaining more for Japan in that country than the old peremptory attitude.

There seems to be a growing conviction that the best way to further Japan's policy in China is to push the nation's financial interests in that country. In this Japan appears to be taking a leaf out of British and American notebooks. This idea gains ground all the more rapidly since the rise of a suspicion that the United States is likely to seek investment for its accumulation of specie from war sales in China. Japan's own specie reserve, now close in the neighbourhood of 700,000,000 yen, is also calling for investment. Some 200,000,000 yen has been invested in British bonds, but the balance is seeking a field in China.

It will be remembered that one of the most important of Japan's demands on China two years ago was that no further concessions should be given to foreigners without the consent of Japan. This was a precaution against foreign nations obtaining bases of operation on the coasts of China, and securing control of the coal and iron deposits of China, on which Japan is so dependent. It must be conceded that with such a policy to promote and safeguard, Japan is likely often to adopt an attitude easily misunderstood abroad and the end she has in view should be kept in mind when offering criticism of her actions.

At present there is no alien Power threatening the independence of China. Japan's only policy is to see that no alien Power ever has this opportunity. Not only so, but she desires the rapid development of China's resources and the establishment of a stable Government in Peking, so that the country will be in a position to check Western aggression. Until China is able to do this of herself, Japan feels responsible for doing it. She claims that it must be done, come what may; for in no other way can Japan save herself from ultimately becoming dependent on the will of Western nations. In furthering this policy Japan often has to appear opposed to Occidental enterprise in China, when she is not really so except as it infringes on her aim as above outlined.

It is not necessary at this time to enter into the question as to what nation or nations Japan fears will threaten her prestige in China. The fact that Western nations have been vigorously pursuing a policy of lending money to that country and obtaining concessions there attracts Japan's opposition to the policy of encouraging Western Powers in China rather than to point out any one or more Powers at whom she may be aiming. The Japanese populace has little or no notion of the nation's international relations and obligations. But since the Tokyo Cabinet is the creature of the Elder Statesmen, with the Emperor at their head, and the Elder Statesmen are fully cognisant of the importance of Japan's international relations, the future of the nation's policy towards China seems hopeful for the present.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW
FOR

Leelaw Entry System,

AN EASY METHOD OF ENTERING LETTERS.

IT SAVES TIME—IT SAVES LABOUR—IT SAVES MONEY.

You can enter the dates of letters despatched or received

Ove. 1,20,000

in 13 sheets of papers only.

To a business man

Time is equally important as money. How much inconvenience is caused when he finds some correspondence missing and at a time when it is urgently needed. Leelaw Entry System Books do away with all these troubles. Look at the Entry Form and he knows at once what is the number of the File and where the letter is kept.

To an Executive Head

It places before him a clear information about the dates of circulars forwarded, the number of reminders issued and replies received at one glance. He can save the labour of his employee by using these forms for his Office and for himself. Just the thing so very useful.

To a Merchant

Who wants to know how many times a customer has placed an order in the course of a year, he cannot do better than use Leelaw Entry Forms, as they not only inform the number of orders placed but the progress of the business too.

To an Advertiser

It tells the amounts spent on advertising and the number of insertions appearing in a particular paper each month. Thus at the completion of the year he can at once find out the amount spent on advertisements.

As long as the war continues:

Everything realised less expenses for War Relief Purposes. Copies of Leelaw Entry System Books (with instructions to use them) obtainable from:—

MANAGER "BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY,
at Rs. 3-12 per Copy Book, By V. P. Rs. 3-15.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances, will be to you Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once, mentioning this paper, to the Secretary, 29, Grey St. Calcutta.

CONTRACT WORKS

UNDERTAKEN FOR—

Painting, Distempering, Colour washing, etc.,

at very moderate rates.

Ask for estimates to :—

COOPER & Co.,

PAINT AND OIL MERCHANTS,

373, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR

Katni cement, Annealed baling wire No. 16, Steel mining bars, Brasso Polish, Saponified-Cresol & Burra Dog Phenyle, Hall's Distemper & Ready mixed Oil Paints, Bengal Coal, Coke, French Chalk and Mineral products.

EBRAHIM & Co.,
Poona.

762

BE YOU CLUMSY IN LOOK OR SHABBY IN DRESS GIVE US A CALL WITH ALL YOUR DIRTY LINEN AND

we guarantee that you will look like a smart Gentleman

K. JONES & Co.,

FRINGE BUILDINGS, MEDOWS ST., FORT.

THE HOUSE IN BOMBAY for Glazing SHIRTS & COLLARS to Perfection

Absolutely Free

40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

is being distributed free

Apply to—

The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

RUBBER STAMP

Mfrs. & Engravers.

P. P. RELE & SONS,

179, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NUMBER OF FIRMS

in every trading line, successfully represented.

Total EXEMPTION or partial ABATEMENT secured.

CURSONDAS & Co.,

F. L. A. A. etc., (London).

INCOME TAX EXPERTS.

24, Elphinstone Circle.

Telephone No. 402.

SAFETY FIRST.

ELECTRIC TORCHES.

All types and sizes.

Latest and newest designs.

Fresh refils of all kinds and types always in stock.

SEND FOR LIST.

Wanted Agents everywhere.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.,

KARACHI.

Telegrams :—"ELECTRIC"

I,

JOHN BURTON

LABOURER MILLIONAIRE,

who from an humble toiler in the Plainfield Steel Mills, became at a single stroke THE TENTH MARQUIS OF CASTLETON, set forth to study the Evils that surround humanity----**the Sins and Tragedies of all classes in business, in politics, in social circles, in the home** until at last I discovered

a **GREAT TRUTH OF LIFE !**

I AM CONFIDENT

that every one who sees for himself my Life and adventures (pictorially enacted in the Grip of Evil Series) will realise the intensity and diversity of human character and so easily gain the valuable experience for which I gave my fortune,

I EXHORT

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

to pay me a visit at the OLYMPIA SUPER CINEMA, Sandhurst Road and benefit by the unique opportunity offered.

HALF PRICES AS USUAL!

Nightly 3 Shows of 1 hour and 45 minutes each starting at : 6-45 : 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Saturday's Matinee at 5 p.m. sharp ; Sunday 2 Matinees at 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Note : As adjudged by Connoisseurs Olympia's New Orchestra plays **the finest Cine Music in India.**

ARE WE DOWNHEARTED ? N-E-V-E-R !

We are as CERTAIN of OUR PROSPERITY as we are confident of the ALLIES' VICTORY

WE WERE NEVER SO VERY HOPEFUL, & ACTUALLY DO

BIGGER BETTER BRIGHTER BUMPER BUSINESS THAN EVER.

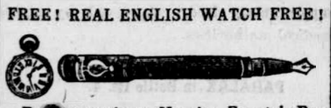
WE WANT
SMOKERS,
MORE SMOKERS
& YET MORE SMOKERS
because every single DUTY-PAID box we sell helps produce the money needed to WIN-THE-WAR.

THE STAUNCH OPTIMISTS AND ASIA'S LEADING TOBACCONISTS,

CURZON & Co., BOMBAY

131-33, ESPLANADE ROAD.

FREE! REAL ENGLISH WATCH FREE!



Purchasers of our Novelty Fountain Pen (not foreign-made) 14-ct. Gold-plated nib, 1 extra medium nib, 1 clip and a bottle of ink, will get the above watch free.

Price, Rs. 2-14

MADRAS MAIL ORDER CO.,

China Bazar Road, MADRAS.

WHAT IS THE NAVY DOING?

AN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION.

PLEA FOR MORE PUBLICITY.

German newspapers and publicists appear to be in a questioning mood at present in regard to the doings of their Fleet, writes the Naval correspondent of "The Times." In every German citizen's mouth, says the Rotterdam "Courant," there has been of late the question: "What on earth is our Fleet doing?" and the general feeling of disappointment has not been alleviated by accounts of a recent journalistic visit to the ships, during which target practice was restricted to a few rounds from the smaller guns because every shot from the heavy ordnance cost such an enormous amount of money. Even Captain Persius adopts a very apologetic tone in his review of the events of 1916 for the "Tageblatt." He ascribes the "small activity" of the German squadrons of battleships and armoured cruisers to the British endeavour to subdue Germany by a blockade without risking our main fighting Fleet.

Although it is not often publicly expressed, there exists an impression that the British Navy might do more in the war than it does As in the early days of the conflict, our great superiority in material strength is pointed to as affording us the means for doing practically what we will on the seas, if that material is effectively handled. Englishmen, as well as Germans, sometimes ask, "What is the Fleet doing?" There is some excuse for this attitude. It is born of the policy of secrecy in which so much of the Navy's work is enveloped. It is also attributable in part to the fact that in the eyes of many people the Navy means the Fleet in the North Sea. Such people forget that under the aegis of the Grand Fleet in the northern mists many other powerful forces of the Navy are performing an immense amount of work in all parts of the world. The German Fleet is advertised in the official announcements of the enemy as performing many stirring deeds but leave out of account the submarine activity, and it is in reality doing nothing. The British Fleet is very rarely mentioned in our official reports, yet its power, exerted in every sea, is the basic factor which keeps the war going.

ARDUOUS AND VARIED.

Those who profess to be disappointed with our naval achievements ought also to be reminded of this fact. The Fleet might do much more if it had entire freedom to act according to its own desires, without regard to other needs of the Allied cause. How differently, for instance, might our sea forces be utilized if there were not vast transport undertakings to safeguard; if military enterprises at Salonika, East Africa, and elsewhere had not to be supported; if a strict commercial blockade of the enemy's coasts and ports had not to be exercised day and night; and if the largest mercantile marine in the world did not need ships to protect it. A moment's reflection will convince anyone at all acquainted with the matter that the Navy's work could scarcely be more arduous and varied.

In what Mr. Rudyard Kipling has called the "Fringes of the Fleet" there is an amount of unremitting toil, heroic endeavour and successful achievement which would surprise every one if it were made known. It is to be regretted that the Admiralty cannot see their way to reveal more particulars about this work of the auxiliary forces—the trawlers, drifters, patrol boats, and the like—which are the creation of the war. The men in the small craft of the Navy carry on the trench warfare, as it were, of the sea fighting but there is no daily bulletin of their performances. Although they are continuously up against the barbed wire of the mine-fields—more deadly than any on land—and are always exposed to submarine attack, added to which are the ordinary hazards of the sea, it is only by chance that the nature of their duties, and the success which attends them, reach the public. A typical but glorious incident was that of the rescue by a destroyer of the crew of the burning oil steamer Conch on the morning of December 8, of which a correspondent of "The Times" supplied an account on December 23.

Another phase of the work of the Navy about which little or nothing is heard is that of the transport service. Now and then there is an intimation of loss, such as the torpedoing of the Ivernia, but such events are very rare. There have been fewer than a dozen serious mishaps to British transports all through the war; yet the voyages undertaken must certainly run into hundreds of thousands, seeing that about one-half of our entire total of merchant ships is on charter to the Government. The protective duties in connection with such large operations are manifestly important, and of their effectiveness the comparative immunity of the service affords a striking guarantee. A large amount of additional work and anxiety was thrown on the officers engaged in these undertakings by the extension of the submarine menace to wider areas, but nothing is told of the result of the counter-measures which must obviously have been taken by the Navy. The public may have to wait until Mr. Kipling or Mr. Noyes is commissioned to relate some of the stories associated with the undertaking. Good as these series of articles are, the Navy and the public would better appreciate extracts from the actual dispatches of the officers engaged. These would be more calculated to bring home to the people what is really happening afloat than the selection of incidents thrown together to form newspaper articles.

THE NORTH SEA BLOCKADE.

Another class of work which is daily and hourly proceeding is the blockade in the North Sea, in regard to which there has not yet been a single official dispatch. Only on one occasion has the veil which hides this important undertaking from the public been partly lifted, and that was when Rear-Admiral Sir Dudley De Chair, who commanded the Tenth Cruiser (Blockade) Squadron until March 6, 1916, gave an interview to an American journalist. A modern blockade, as the Admiral pointed out, is not a ring of ships, steaming within sight of each other, forming a sort of fence across sea-tracks to enemy countries. Our North Sea blockade consists of the strategic placing of units of patrolling squadrons, all out of sight of each other, but within easy steaming distance—usually 20 miles apart. The working of this network of blockade ships cannot fail to be attended with a crop of incidents which, if related, would indicate how valuable and effective is the seamen's work.

There are other phases of the service of the British sailor which are likewise a closed book to people in general, giving rise to ill-informed questions as to what the Navy is doing. When the people do not see or hear of the events taking place, they cannot be expected to understand them. A little less reticence on the part of the authorities concerning this routine duty of the Fleet in time of war would be welcome. It is all very well to speak of "the silent Navy," but to maintain unbroken silence about the sea warfare is not to the advantage of the nation generally.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for all sorts of eye diseases. It cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm, no hard and fast rules, no difficulty in its use. It is absolutely safe; highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to L. H. SELLER, Samta P. O., Dept. B 2, Bengal.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Now Ready! In Big Types!! For Delivery!!!

THE BRONZE STATUE.

OR

THE VIRGIN'S KISS.

BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

(in 4 Vols.) (As. 12 Per Vol. including postage. Price:—Per Set. Rs. 2, Post Free.

The characters in this novel are of interesting, attractive and instructive nature. As a Mighty warrior, Timely saver of the weak Good counsel, True friend, Charming and Truthful lover etc. Sir Ernest De Colmar a foremost among the several heroes introduced in the novels by the author who is unrivalled in the formation of his plots which are invariably of heart-thrilling nature. The description of the tribunal of the Bronze Statue the character of the Baron of Altendorf, the feminine characters such as Satanais, Emilia, Angela, and Gloria which are of different varieties will completely encircle the mind of the readers and expose several excellent morals. I to IV Vols. ready for despatch.

A perusal of the novel will, we are sure, convince the truth of the above allegations.

THE SUPERIOR WATCH CO.,

Post Box No. 167(C.), MADRAS B.

771

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva, (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanila Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

RUPEES ONE LAKH CASH PRIZE

Rs. 1,00,000

Will be distributed amongst the purchasers of our wonderful Amulet.

Every Purchaser will get a Prize.

NO BLANK.

WHAT IS AN AMULET?

It is not a drug to drink, nor a lotion to apply. It is a gift of God to be worn on the body.

WHAT ARE ITS EFFECTS ?

Amulet destroys all dangers and difficulties and effects of all sorts of poisons. It **Increases** the beauty, lustre, glow and charmingness of the body hundred-folds. It is a great giver of perpetual youth, endowing all with immense health and happiness. It **Prevents** untimely death and early decripitude. By its use, (by use means simply wearing it round the neck, waist or arms with a piece of red cotton thread) one is to be free from any illness whatsoever. It **bestows** success and victory at all times. In short it has no equal in the whole world. It is incomparable. It is a gift of God. **It saves a man or womana from all evil effects due to diseases or circumstances.**

It makes the old young and the weak strong. It is a blessing to the sufferers! A Hope for the Hopeless!!

OUR WONDERFUL AMULET

Prescribed under the instructions of His Holiness Jagat Guru Paramhansa **Sree Sree** Swami Bodhananda Saraswati of **Tibet and** with strict adherence to the Shastric advice has been tried in hundreds of cases of diseases, spirit possessions, worm and snake-bites, hydrophobia, etc., with uniform and unvarying success; and these marvellous results have encouraged us at last to make it public with a view to serve the interests of humanity. The effects are so sure, so miraculous, so prompt that a trial will convince even the most sceptic. And we are prepared **to make a refund if the Amulet fails to give entire satisfaction.**

Moreover if the **Amulet** is worn on the body or even kept in the house

EVIL SPIRITS

will be scared away, and spirit possession would be unknown. Nor have we done yet. In case of worm and snake-bites as also hydrophobia it has been found to be magical in effect.

In whatever ill "flesh is heir to" **the Amulet** serves as an **infallible cure and actual Talisman.**

The effects are, so sure, so prompt as miraculous that

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE ALL

Everybody can wear it. No distinction of race or religion.
Every work can be done freely; no prohibition in its use.

Beware of worthless imitations.

Price, (Including Packing and Postage) Re. 1-4 each, 2 Rs. 2-8, 3 Rs. 3-12, ½ doz. Rs. 7, 1 doz. Rs. 13, 2 dozs. Rs. 25, 3 dozs. Rs. 36, 6 dozs. Rs. 71, & Rs. 140 per Gross.

MODE of DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES.

The purchaser of	1	gross	Amulets	will get	the 1st	prize	Rs. 18,000 Cash
Do.	6	dozens	do	do	2nd	do	do 16,000 Cash
Do.	3	dozens	do	do	3rd	do	do 13,000 Cash
Do.	2	dozens	do	do	4th	do	do 11,000 Cash
Do.	1	doden	do	do	5th	do	do 10,000 Cash
Do.	½	dozen (6)	do	do	6th	do	do 8,500 Cash
Do.	¼	dozen (3)	do	do	7th	do	do 7,000 Cash
Do.	2	(two)	do	do	8th	do	do 6,000 Cash
Do.	1	(One)	do	do	9th	do	do 5,000 Cash

Total Rs. 95,000
Special Prizes Rs. 5,000
Grand Total Rs. 1,00,000

The Purchaser of largest number of Amulets above one Gross will get the special prize of Rs. 5,000 in addition to the above mentioned Prizes.

If there is more than one person purchasing the same number of our "AMULET" the particular prize will be equally divided but in the event of there being only one purchaser in any one class the whole amount of the prize will go to him hence there will be absolutely no blank. Every purchaser will get a prize.

GUARANTEE FOR THE PRIZES.

Every purchaser will get a guarantee with the AMULETS duly signed detailing the number of AMULETS purchased by him or her bearing a serial number and guaranteeing the payment to him or her of the prize he or she is entitled to by reason of purchasing the AMULETS.

PERIOD OF SALE.

Arrangements have been made that only four lakhs of AMULETS will be sold under the above prize system and

Remember the sale Register will be closed on the 30th June, 1917.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE TIME

Which does not come again. Every purchaser gets the priceless AMULETS for a paltry sum and besides renders himself or herself entitled to the above Cash prizes.

Everything is plain and aboveboard there is no mystery or attempt at concealment.

Do not hesitate to secure one before the **Sale Register** is closed. Remember that we have been able to prepare only 4,00,000 AMULETS being regardless of cost and after incessant experiments of 5 years.

Be, therefore, early. Delay may bring despair, for it would be several years before we can manage to get another supply.

Arrangements have been made for the sale of **Four Lakhs** of AMULETS and that as **soon as this number is sold the Sale Register** would be closed. If in case the total number is not reached by the 30th June, 1917 the Prize will be proportionately reduced (in one word) the quarter amount of the net number of AMULETS sold will be distributed free amongst the buyers on the above scale.) But judging from the rapidity of sale and eagerness of purchasers we may confidently expect that the required number of AMULETS will be sold much earlier thank the time limit fixed.

The Sale Register will be available for Public Inspection after the closing day of Sale.

The Money will be distributed in the third week of August next by Postal Money Order.

WRITE AT ONCE TO AVOID DISAPPOINMENT.

Tele. Address "AMULET."

CALCUTTA.

Address :—

THE INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL SCIENCE AND ASTROLOGY,

Post box No. 472, CALCUTTA.

N. B. Correspondence should be Written in ENGLISH only.

FRESH LIMITED STOCK OF THE WORLD KNOWN

ANCHOR MILK

Trade Mark of the „ANCHOR BRAND MILK"
ANCHOR BRAND MILK
by which this PRESERVED MILK is guaranteed to be prepared from the
very best skimmed milk.

ANCHOR MILK

Sweetened Condensed Skimmed Milk.

JUST ARRIVED.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

HOLLAND-BOMBAY TRADING CO., LTD.

75, Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.**

IT WILL PAY YOU

TO PURCHASE

YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES

ONLY FROM

S. MAHADEO & SON

54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE

OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS etc.,

PRICES IMMENSELY REDUCED

A visit earnestly solicited

KASANJI DAYALJI DESAI

WATCH & CLOCK DEALER,

144, Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GLASS MFG. CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SORTS OF HOLLOW GLASSWARE

such as Chimneys, Globes, Jars, Carboys, etc.,

FACTORY AT SEWRI.

Office 249, Hornby Road, Fort.

Factory Telephone No. 3469.

Office Telephone No. 1449.

Prices quoted on forwarding samples to us.

All correspondence to be made to OFFICE.

NO EXTRA COST OF SPIRIT.

This stove lights with ordinary lamp oil and dispenses the expense of spirit. Burns only one oil, gives blue flame of intense heat.

VERY USEFUL IN FAMILIES, HOTELS, ETC.

Price for Roarer .. Rs. 13

„ „ Silent .. „ 14

POSTAGE EXTRA.

Apply or Call to :

D. R. WAGLE,

GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT.

737, Maharaja Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay.

PERPETUAL CALENDARS

will be posted to you FREE on receipt of 4 annas stamps.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous Sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

WONDERFUL **FORETELLING**

State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only.

Mr. Banwarilal, B.A. LL.B., District Munsiff, Akbarpur, U.P. writes:—"Your reading has been found most accurate and quite wonderful."

The Kalinga Astrological Bureau.

Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

MODERN PAINLESS DENTISTRY

(LATEST AMERICAN METHODS.)

Gold Crown Bar and Bridge work, a speciality. (Teeth without plates.)

Permanent Fillings (with Gold, Amalgam and Porcelain.)

Perfect Fitting Artificial Teeth (10 years' guarantee.)

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS (By this celebrated Anaesthetic from 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a sitting (without the slightest pain.)

Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhœa, etc.

Twenty-two years' Experience in Europe, Asia and America.

DR CARR, D.D.S,

DENTAL SURGEON.

107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Opposite Clock Tower,

Hours 9 to 7. Sunday 10 to 12 noon.

VERY MODERATE FEES.

Telephone No. 6267.

Celebrated Panacea & Co.'s "French Pills" OR

THE SEED OF VITALITY.

Thrilling wave of Perpetual Youth by its use. A powerful and effective Neryine Tonic for lost Vigour and Vitality.

LITERATURE FREE.

Sole Agents:—

The All-India M. O. Bureau,

87, Up. Circular Rd., CALCUTTA

Price Rs 1-4.

TRIVEDI'S HIGHLY SCENTED REGISTERED MANGALORE MEDICATED SNUFF.

To use this Snuff is a sweat pleasure to all. It effects a gigantic remedy to those who are suffering from Hysteria, Inactivity, of brain Headache, Semi-headache, Fistula, Coldl, Catarrh, Beginning of Cataract, and every sort of teeth and mouth disease.

Price per bottle Annas 6; three bottles Re. 1; dozen Rs. 3-12-0.

Sample free postage extra Except this in Trivedi's Factory mentioned below. Snuff prepared Mangalore-Macob. Madras-Rose Mask-Kevda black and yellow ghwateli and yellow grind can be had ready in tin boxes. AGENTS WANTED; Write to:—

A. N. TRIVEDI BROS:

Snuff Merchants,

AHMEDABAD.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

MYSTERIES OF LONDON

By

G. W. Reynolds in 13 Vols.

Printed in Bold type and on Superior glazed paper.

Original price Rs. 30-0-0.

Our reduced price Rs. 7-0-0.

Six Vols. at a time, price Rs. 3-12-0.

Single Volume, Re. 0-12-0. Postage extra in each case.

Apply to:—

MANAGER,

Coronation Book Depot,

82, Mullasaib St.,

MADRAS.

"PEACE AT POINT OF SWORD."

PAN-GERMAN FURY.

VEILED OVERTURES TO ENGLAND.

Writing from Berne on Jan. 8, the special correspondent of the "Morning Post" says:—

The German Emperor's Order to his Army and Navy, in which he declares that the war is to take its course because the enemy is bent on the destruction of Germany, is supported by the Pan-Germans in their usual violent and bloodthirsty language. The Pan-Germans have shown that the reply of the Entente Powers to the German proposal causes them great embarrasment for all they can say about it is that it is an insult to the German Empire. The rulers of Germany wish that Germans shall believe the version of the causes of the war that is disseminated by the authorities, and it is obvious that many Germans must think there must be some truth in statements made by the chosen representatives of four European Great Powers. In the hopes of counteracting this tendency, Pan-Germans have recourse to vulgar abuse. The "Rheinisch Westfal'sche Zeitung, a typical Pan-German organ, speaks, for example, of "the British vampires pouncing on Germany in August, 1914," in the belief that the moment had arrived when its life blood could be easily drawn. "The vampires," it says, "now realise their mistake, and look on impotently while France and Russia have to cede territory on which great battles have been fought, and Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, and Roumania are punished for their "treacherous crimes" and are finally in the hands of the German conqueror. The same journal adds that Italy has gained nothing by her marauding expedition against Austria except a foretaste of what will be her fate as soon as the claws of the German Eagle are free. It further informs its readers that France and England have resolved to exterminate the German nation utterly, and, in their vain, endeavours to achieve their aim, "long since changed chivalrous combat in[to] butchery." All this leads up to a declaration that Germany must have an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and this is made the foundation or excuse for a demand that the war shall now be conducted against England with the most brutal ruthlessness.

The German Chancellor, it would seem, still relies on the propagation of the peace idea among the people of the Entente nations and among neutrals. The "Frankfurter Zeitung," which has hitherto been a most ardent supporter of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's policy, continues, even after the publication of the Emperor's Order to the military forces, to uphold the idea that the Entente Governments will yet be compelled by the pressure of public opinion to conclude peace. In a leading article on the subject on Saturday evening, the "Frankfurter" expressed almost disappointment that the Entente Governments had declared the German proposal to be lacking in seriousness, whereas they had not moved a finger with the object of ascertaining its truth. It is convinced, however, that the spark which was sent out into the world when the Central Powers called out to the other camp, "Let us discuss peace," cannot and will not be extinguished by "the cold breath of the reply of our enemies."

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

The same newspaper devotes a long article in its Sunday's issue to an expression of opinion on the policy of the balance of power. In this article it says it refuses to believe that the British Premier rejected the German offer because he was apprehensive of the diplomatic superiority of German negotiators, and that it is convinced that the Premier's fears are based on the knowledge that at the commencement of peace negotiations the desire for peace in all countries, including England, would manifest itself with such determination that undersirable pressure might possibly be exerted on the Entente negotiations. This journal is persuaded, however, that what the British Premier fears still more is that if the representatives of the belligerents met to discuss peace terms the alliance formed for the purpose of vanquishing Germany could not hold together.

In point of fact, says the writer, the war has now become a war for the maintenance of the Entente. The Chancellor's unofficial organ is convinced, or at least says it is convinced, that notwithstanding everything that is now decided and resolved at Whitehall, "England will have to seek an arrangement with Germany," and it is further convinced that such an understanding, "a world political settlement of frontiers," between England and Germany would be the best solution of the present problem and the best guarantee of peace. If the Entente had accepted the German Peace offer, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" adds, such understanding would have been quite possible. It will be more difficult to arrive at later, because further bloodshed cannot but influence conditions, but "it is not impossible even then."

England will, of course, have to alter her views concerning her position in the world, but she will find, the "Frankfurter" is gracious enough to add, that Germany does not claim a world hegemony. She wishes merely to have the room and influence that belong by right to "such an able, such a strong, such a peace loving people, who have done so much to promote the general interests of mankind." What Germany aims at, according to the "Frankfurter Zeitung," is "a balance of power on the whole surface of our planet." And it is of opinion that this would be of a far more stable and natural character than "a balance of power on the European Continent built up by England with great skill, but solely for her own advantage." In the meantime, the article concludes, "the guilt and responsibility for the fresh devastations caused by the war rest on the infatuated statesmen who will not understand the language of facts and of the German love of peace."

HAVE YOU REALLY GOT DYSPEPSIA ?

THE MAGNESIA TEST.

Physicians say that there are comparatively few cases of true dyspepsia, the majority of the people who complain of this justly dreaded ailment being merely victims of excessive acidity of the stomach. Now there is a simple test whereby anyone can tell whether the pain experienced after eating is due to excessive acidity or to real dyspepsia. Obtain from the chemist some pure *bisurated* magnesia and immediately after your next meal take half a teaspoonful of this in a little water. If, as is more than likely, the symptoms which now distress you, such as heartburn, flatulence, flushed face and an uncomfortable feeling of fulness, are due to acidity you will benefit considerably from the use of *bisurated* magnesia because it instantly neutralises the dangerous acid and also prevents all possibility of food fermenting in the stomach. On the other hand, should no benefit follow the use of *bisurated* magnesia, it may be assumed that there is some derangement of the stomach or digestive organs requiring a physician's personal attention. But give the *bisurated* magnesia a good trial first, taking care, of course, that you get genuine *bisurated* magnesia and you will probably find that its remarkable antacid properties will safeguard you against all unpleasantness and discomfort after eating. 6841

READY FOR SALE

EMPTY JARS.

Stone-ware glazed English empty jars of Acid about 700 in stock.

Apply sharp to,

MAHASHANKER T. VAIDYA.

Ghadiali Pole.—BARODA.

What ?

The Best Medium

To successfully approach the men of East Bengal and to advertise your goods

In Eastern Bengal

is the Herald its only daily organ, Subscription Rs. 18 per year, Rs. 9 for six months

For East Bengal men

abroad, the best way to have at a nominal cost all the detail news of your homes

Is the Herald,

Bi-weekly, Rs. 5 for a year, Rs. 3 for six months in advance, Published from Dacca.

Free samples.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS.

Booksellers & Publishers

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edn. Just out	28	0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	18	6
SANJIVRAO'S Century Digest Civil 10 Vols.	80	0
All India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts, 3 Vols.	18	0
Collet's Specific Relief Act by Hannah and Acharya 1916	14	0
Buckland's Indian Company's Act 1916	12	0
Indian Company's Act by Rangachariar, S. K. 1915	12	0
Trevelyan's Law relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0
Daruvalla's Doctrine of Consideration, treated Historically and Comparatively 1914	15	0
Goure' Transfer of Property, Vol. I. 1915	12	0
Goure' Transfer of Property, Vol. II. 1916	15	0
Goure' Transfer of Property, Vol. III. 1916	10	0
Goure' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	35	0
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20	0
Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20	0
Woodroffe and Amir Alli's Law of Evidence 1915	18	0
Donogh's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9	0
Donogh's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10	0
Theobald's Law of Wills	26	4
Gale on Easements 1916	18	12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22	0
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63	0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual, 2 Vols. 1915/16	6	0
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7	0
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1914	12	0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11	0
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915	6	0
Snell's Principles of Equity, 1915	15	12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity, 1914	15	12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading, 1914	18	0
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW, THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED, 21 Vols. Offered at	350	0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Statute	16	12
Campbell's Law of Land Acquisition with a Supplement	9	0
Kerr on Injunctions, 1914	26	4
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12	0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes, 1915	10	0
Mulla's Mohammaden Law	4	0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5	0
Chaudhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	3	0

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

IN EVERY PHASE OF LIFE daily mishaps occur and often the neglect of some trifling skin injury has resulted in untold agony and the loss of a limb. The long-felt want of a safe and reliable healer for all skin-disease and injuries has at last been filled by Zam-Buk, the healing balm of world-wide renown.

Zam-Buk is a balm of great purity, and possesses unequalled Healing, Antiseptic and Germicidal qualities.

Promptly dressing an injury with Zam-Buk means speedy relief from smarting pain. That's why the children like it. But it means much more—that your hurt will heal up quickly and perfectly without festering, without gathering, and without harbouring disease germs.

Wise is the worker who always carries a pot of Zam-Buk. Far-seeing is the mem-sahib who takes care that her home is constantly supplied with Zam-Buk.

MARVELLOUS HEALING POWERS.—

Mr. H N. Tirvari, Government Power House, Nepal, states:—"I have used Zam-Buk for Cuts, Bruises, Ulcers, Eczema, Ringworms, etc., and have found it most effective. I have never come across a medicine which possesses such marvellous healing and curative powers as Zam-Buk. In my opinion it is advisable for every household to keep a pot of Zam-Buk always handy for use when required."

Be sure you get ZAM-BUK. It is sold in sealed packages only by all Chemists, Pharmacies, and Medicine Vendors. Prices Rl or Rs. 2-4. V.P.P. Rl-2 or Rs. 2-8. Head Indian Depot: The Zam-Buk Co., 8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Zam-Buk

CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FATS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "WIREROPE." TELEPHONE No. 1168.

AMIR BROTHERS,

194-196, NAGDEVI STREET,

BOMBAY.

Shipchandlers, Railway Contractors and Mill Sto es Suppliers.

Special Large Dealers in Canvas Manila Ropes, Wire Ropes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Enamels, etc., etc. and General Hardware.

Dr. KELLOGG'S HEALTH FOODS

(THE FOUNDER OF FAMOUS BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM.)

COLAX and PARALAX

the new successful remedies for

CONSTIPATION

and Intestinal Disorders. Not Drugs but supplementary food. Approved by highest medical authorities.

COLAX in packet Rs. 4.

PARALAX in Bottle Rs. 4.

LAXATIVE BISCUITS

A real Laxative Food which takes the place of *Drugs*. Made from wheat, with a small quantity of tropical fruits—shorthand and sweetend. Two to four biscuits eaten at each meal will usually insure a normal bowel movement. Price Rs. 1-10 per lb. packet.

SOLE AGENT **B. P. MADON** HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT SANTA CRUZ.

Bombay Branch—297 Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway, 2nd floor.

Send for our 88 pages Illustrated Catalogue "Health and Strength." *enclosing 5 Anna-Stamp.*

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand. For Infants & Invalids

Mellin's Food is starch-free—requires no cooking—is prepared instantly.
Every mother should read "The Care of Infants in India," obtainable, together with a generous sample of Mellin's Food, for two anna stamps.
ADDRESS: MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & COMPANY, BOMBAY.
Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London, E.

FOR MEN'S HEALTH AND STRENGTH!

American **"MIZPAH"** Make

STRONG ALL ELASTIC — COMFORTABLE VENTILATING PERFECT FIT

Supporter No. 44.

Has earned the Entire Satisfaction of Thousands, because of its unique merits.

Self-adjusting and perfect anatomical fit; No buttons, buckles, hooks, snap fasteners or metal of any kind to corrode or hurt the flesh; CAN BE BOILED TO CLEANSE WITHOUT INJURY TO THE RUBBER.
Invaluable for Cricketers, Swimmers, Riders as well as for ordinary wear.

Made regularly in 3 sizes: Prices slightly altered.
SMALL to fit a waist measure 22 to 27 in. Rs. 2-4 } with 5 inches.
MEDIUM to fit a waist measure 28 to 33 in. „ 2-6 } Broad Belt
LARGE to fit a waist measure 34 to 40 in. „ 2-8 } 12 Ans. extra.
EXTRA LARGE will be furnished on application, simply give waist measure.

SOLE AGENTS: **B. P. MADON,** Health Culture Depot:—SANTA CRUZ.

BRANCH:—297, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp: Whiteaway.

Up-country Orders should be addressed to SANTA CRUZ to avoid delay.

Send for our "HEALTH and STRENGTH" Catalogue enclosing 5 Ans. Stamps.

"Ic Mic" Cooker.

An unique apparatus for Cooking, Baking, Frying, Refrigerating and the like purposes.

Patented by **Dr. I. M. MALLICK, M. A., M. D.**

Simplest mechanism.

Any parts separately available.

Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour. No attention necessary, as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers. Best testimonials, certificates, gold medals and prizes obtained.

Prices:—Rs. **10, 15, 22, and 35.**
Stand extra.

For further particulars apply to Manager **"Ic Mic" Cooker,**
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.
WANTED AGENTS.

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 80,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent perannum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold by the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Allies Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

COLONEL LYNDEN-BELL'S LECTURE.

The great feeling of friendship on the part of the Russian people for the English was the predominant note of a lecture given at the Portland Hall, South-sea, in mail week, by Colonel C. P. Lynden-Bell.

The lecturer has only just returned from a tour of the Caucasus, undertaken with the object, primarily, of endeavouring further to cement the friendly relations of the peoples of the two countries, and, secondly, to raise funds for the Russian Red Cross. He was formerly engaged in the Intelligence Department of the War Office, and was on the Staff as interpreter during the visit of the Emperor of Russia to Scotland. During his visit to Russia Colonel Lynden-Bell spent some time in the area of military operations on the Caucasian frontier, and was specially privileged by the Grand Duke to take photographs for the purposes of his lecture.

The lecture, said Colonel Lynden-Bell, was not intended to pander to the taste of any who might take a morbid interest in the horrors of the battlefield. It was an attempt to interest English people in a very friendly nation, happily now our Ally. The least-known part of Russia, the Caucasian theatre of war, was chosen for its special interest as a country under the rule of a commanding personality, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and for its own peculiar interest, historically and ethnographically. In the conquest of the Caucasus the Cossacks played an important part. Originally nomads, they settled eventually on the rivers Don, Volga, Dnieper, in the Ural, and Little Russia. They finally became part and parcel of the Russian people, and added valuable territory to the Empire. In the early years of the last century they formed a line stretching along the whole of the north of the Caucasus Mountains, which by 1832 had become an effective and well organised outpost line. Georgia appealed to Russia in 1658 for help, and again towards the close of the Eighteenth Century. The Emperor of Russia at length sent aid to the Christian Georgians, who after 400 years and more of martyrdom at the hands of Persian and Tartar were threatened with extinction. In 1864 the conquest of the Caucasus was completed. The Russian expansion southwards, which saved the Georgians, was also the first glimmer of hope for the persecuted Armenians. The celebrated Georgian military road, a mere track when Todleben crossed it in 1769 on his way to Tiflis with 400 men and four guns, was completed in 1861, and connected Tiflis and Vladikavkaz, rising in its course of 140 miles to about 8,000 feet above sea level.

Speaking of the Russian soldier, Colonel Lynden-Bell said he was a very fine type of man, thoroughly well disciplined, and the people were a faithful and valiant race. They had not all the advantages of education that we had in England, but he thought they were a race with an immensely prosperous future before them. He had been nowhere where the people had been so unrestrained in their offers of friendship and hospitality. The lecturer recalled a speech by Viscount Grey in which he said that a German had openly admitted that the deep desire at the bottom of every German's heart was to take away our Empire from us. For many years, said the lecturer, he had been convinced of what was coming, and had lectured many times on the need for preparation. Here was the brutal truth. The Germans looked upon us as the Power that was keeping them in, and for forty years they had been preparing for the present conflict. We should be very foolish, he declared, to go to sleep and fail to profit by the terrible lesson we had had. We ought to cultivate our friends the Russians, who desired our friendship, and he hoped there would now spring up a bond between the two great peoples which nothing would sever. "Don't let us waste our efforts on side issues, but do all we can through the proper official quarters to show that we welcome the proferred friendship and reciprocate the great hospitality which has always been extended to English people whenever they show themselves in Russia," remarked the lecturer in conclusion.

Colonel Lynden-bell exhibited a remarkable collection of photographs, including views of Baku, Tiflis, the fortresses of Batoum and Kars, and the frontier battlefield of Sarekamwesh.—"Morning Post."

TRACED BY A TAB.

HOW A HOUSEBREAKER WAS TRACED.

How a detective traced a housebreaker from a tab found in a police-cell was told at the Old Bailey, in mail week when Patrick Penderghast, aged twenty, a soldier, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

A detective found a tab in a police-cell which Penderghast had occupied when arrested as a deserter. The tab was found to have come from a vest worn by the prisoner, and the vest was in turn found to have been taken from a house which had been broken into.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

Rice firms in Rangoon have not been taken by surprise by the announcement that the British Government had decided to take over all rice shipped from Burma to the United Kingdom under freight contracts already entered into. Firms, however, are anxious to know whether the Government would ensure supply of ships to carry rice in view of the recent statement published about Denmark cancelling sailings of vessels with food supplies for the United Kingdom. It is thought that there will be increased demand for rice, considerable quantity of which is mixed with wheat flour for bread and other food products. Rice representatives state there could be no great effect on the local market until it was known how much rice the Government proposed to take. Despite Tuesday's announcement of the Government's intention the market was weaker.

For anything OPTICAL Consult

BALIWALLA & HOMI,

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road. — Kalbadevi Road, Opp. The Post Office.

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Introducers in India of the art of making high class Ophthalmic lenses, such as the Tories, Cylindrical and compound Pebbles, Toroid Kryptoks, etc.

Spectacles and Eyglasses of every description.

Eyes tested by an ophthalmic Surgeon with the highets British qualifications.

Looking FOR AN INDEPENDENT **Position?**
Why not
Join the Field Force
OF
THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
AND
SECURE A GOOD INCOME.
For particulars apply to
M. V. MERCHANT, Manager,
12-14, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

GOOLAMHOOSAIN ALLIBHOY & SONS

The Largest and Cheapest House for Arms and Ammunition

Catalogue now ready and Post Free on application. Apply to
GOOLAMHOOSAIN ALLIBHOY & SONS,
Arms and Ammunition Dealers,
252, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY
Telegraphic Address: "BANDUKWALLA."

SARIBADYARISTA OR SARIBADISARSA.

The most powerful and effective blood purifier and Tonic. A marvellous Ayurvedic Decoction. Cures biliousness, cleanses the blood, removes mercurial or Syphilitic impurities, Gout, Lumbago, Nervous Debility, Lucorhoea, etc.
It rejuvenates and increases the vital fluid.
Indispensible as a Tonic for all Malarial patients; Improves appetite and digestion. Price Rs. 3 per seer, 8 oz. Phials as. 12.
A treaties on Ayurvedic treatment and Catalogues free on applieation.

CHYAVAN PRASH Rs. 3 per Seer. **ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S** MAHARADHWAJA Rs. 4 per Tola.
SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA.
BENARES, DACCA, CALCUTTA & RUNGPUR.
Telegram—'Sakti' Dacca.
Head Office—Patuatoli, Dacca.
Calcutta Branches—52/1, Beaden St. 1, Upper Circular Road; 227. Harrison Road, (near Howrah Bridge); 70/1/1, Russa Road, Bhawanipur,
Benares Branch—Dassasswamesh Ghat. Rungpur Branch—Rungpur.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

Double and Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engines etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LD.

STOVE DEPOT,
30, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THERMO FOX

"WHAT IS THAT"?

It is an Electrical apparatus which boils water, milk, soup or any kind of liquid in a minute.

"Have you got Electric Current"? If so why not buy ONE to save your time, trouble and money as it is the cheapest, and easiest way for boiling water, milk, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
D. P. NANAVUTY & Co.,
7, Green Street, next Bombay Bank,
BOMBAY.

C. BHOGILAL & Co

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

Importers of White and Black Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floors Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. "Fashion" Bombay,.

I. C. O. SALAD OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fined for company.

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

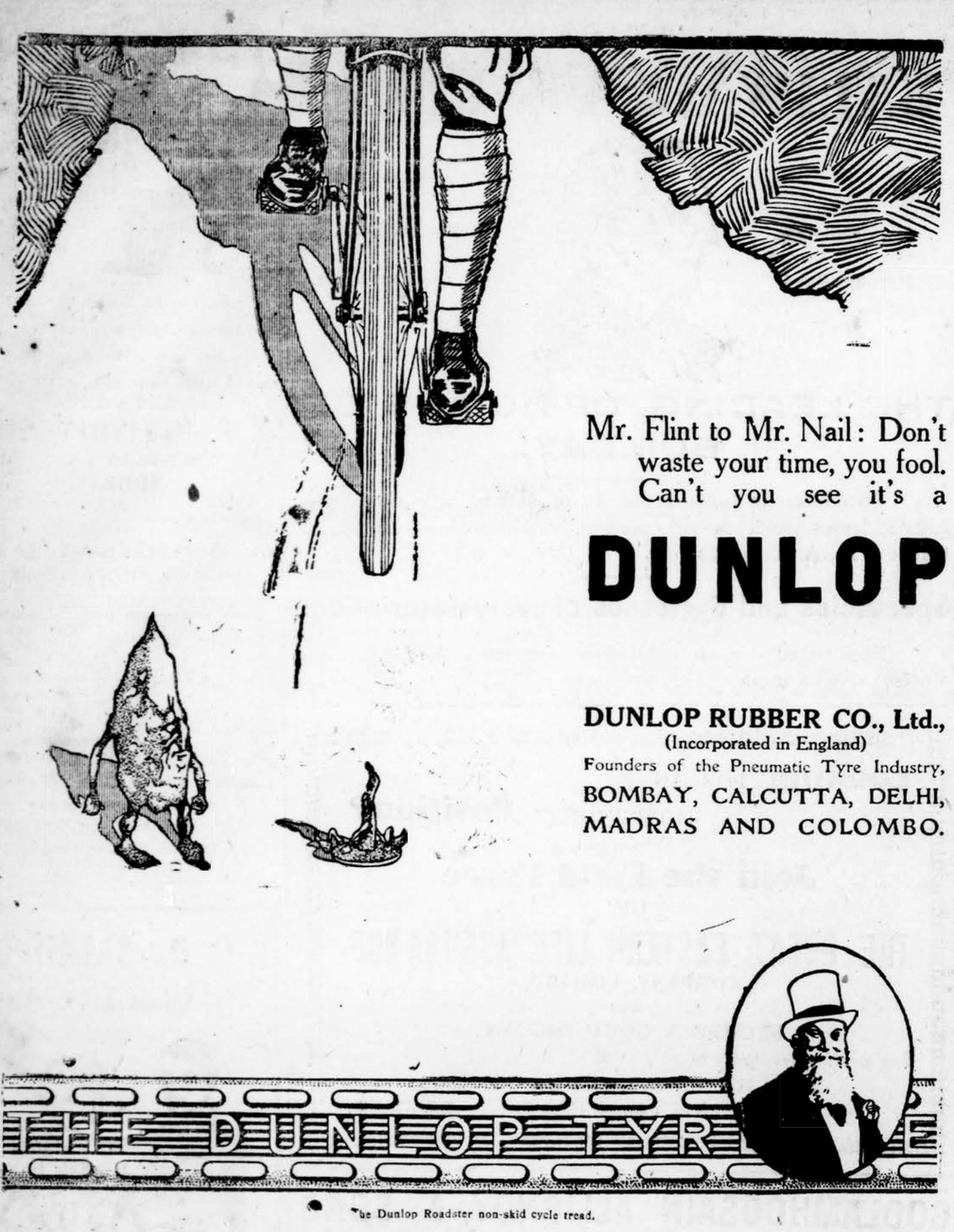
Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ld.,
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Phone 2126.)

"ELECTRIC"
POCKET LAMP.

COMPLETE.
Price Rs. 3-8.
Spare Battery As. 12.
HIGH CLSS LAMP AND STOVE DEPT
Abdul Reheman St; near Market,
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017



Mr. Flint to Mr. Nail: Don't waste your time, you fool. Can't you see it's a

DUNLOP

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in England)
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

The Dunlop Roadster non-skid cycle tread.

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

Supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

700 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE

MANUFACTURING Co.

Near Gas Work Parel, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the invisible "KRYPTOK" one-piece bi-focal lens.

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, suphos, amber, blue etc.

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT. OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.
No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY, opp. Govt. Telegraph Office, FORT.

M. M. KOPTI & Co.

48, Custom House Road, Fort—BOMBAY.

All kinds of **MARBLE AND TILES**

MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.

Apply for Catalogue and Price List to D. P. No. 20.

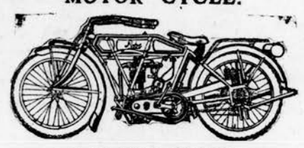
BETTER THAN THE BEST.

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

Pope 1917 MODEL.

MOTOR CYCLE.



5-H. P. KICK STARTER.
Handlebar Control.
For further particulars apply to—

Lamington Cycle & Motor Co.

Phone. 2657. 33, Church Gate St., Fort.

The Madelaine

Semi-Rimless Pince-Nez.

The embodiment of elegance with efficiency.

No screws to come loose.
No rivets to crack lenses.

THE "MADELAINE" combines all the advantages of actual rimless without their disadvantages.

The "MADELAINE" is *rimmed* with an invisible white metal band, sunk in the edge of the lens. This is so thin that it does not project, and its colour and finish are such as to blend with the glass, looking exactly like the polished edge of a rimless lens.

If the "MADELAINE" is accidentally dropped, the metal edging will often prevent breakage. Extreme lightness renders them wonderfully easy in wear.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

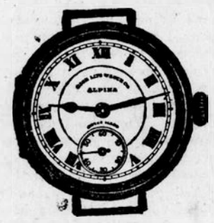
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,

No. 44, HORNBY ROAD
(Macmillan Buildings), **BOMBAY.**

Telephone No. 1827.
Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.
HEAD OFFICE: 15, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.



Full Jewelled, Lever;
Sterling Silver Rs. 30;
Ditto with Radium Dial;
Rs. 35;

Catalogue on application.

HIGH LIFE WATCH Co.

HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY;

CITY SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

Tutors of:—

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING

BEST BRITISH MAKE RIBBONS, CARBONS AND ALL TYPEWRITER AND DUPLICATOR SUPPLIES.

Typecopying work done neatly and accurately.

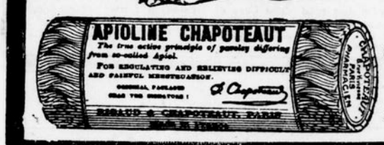
Sole Agents for:—

Empire Typewriter

311, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



WHOLESALE:
8, Rue Vivienne
PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

JUST THE WATCH YOU NEED "OMEGA"

"In the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem

Nickel Case with fine English Leather		Rs. 20 & 25
0,935 Silver	" " "	30 & 35
Gold 14 ct.	" " " (Gold Buckle)	Rs. 80
" 18 ct.	" " " " " "	" 100

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS
Radium Dial costs Rs. 5 Extra.

SOLE AGENTS:—

ABRECHT & CO.

289, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Also can be had from all respectable Watch Dealers in India and Burma.

[Est. 1895.]

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Telephone 2236

SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.

Telegrams 'Calmness.'

225-7, KALBADEVI ROAD

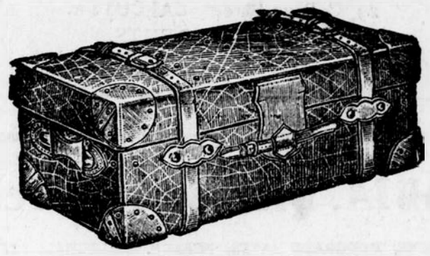
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. an all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Our Solid Leather Trunks need no testimonials as there are none to surpass genuine quality we stock.



Sizes; 30", 33', 36", and 40"

SUTOR & CO.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Agents:—

THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Sion, Bombay.

Cadbury's Chocolates

JUST ARRIVED.

King George, King Edward, Imperial, Tudor, Selected, Milk Chocolate, Nut Chocolate, Chocolate de Luxe, Tropical Melcato; Chocolate in tins, in packets, in tablets, in boxes, etc., etc.

Mongini Brothers,

62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.